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Israeli Vote Paves Way For Early Elections

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli parliament voted Thursday night to dissolve itself and hold new parliamentary elections later in the year.

The 61-to-58 vote to advance the date of elections, which had been scheduled for 1985, was a preliminary step still requiring parliamentary action, including the setting of a date. But at the end of a day of political maneuvering, the vote determined that Israeli voters will go to the polls before the end of 1984.

The elections could be as early as July or August if the main opposition Labor Party and its allies get their way, or as late as the fall if the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir succeeds in a series of delaying tactics.

However, Thursday night's vote, after a raucous Knesset session, assured the holding of early elections and a national debate not only on the dominant issue of the domestic economy but also on the situation in Lebanon and Israel's policy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The challenge to the Shamir government began to develop dramatically Monday night, when the leader of a small party that is part of the 120-member Knesset coalition announced that his group was breaking ranks and would vote for the Labor Party measure.

That appeared to give the opposition sufficient votes, but it did not prevent the government from some maneuvers to prevent approval of a bill. The coalition appeared on the verge of success earlier Thursday as a three-member parliamentary delegation flew back to Israel on a tour of Argentina. On board the flight was Dror Zeigerman, a veteran member of the coalition who had been expected to vote with



Yitzhak Shamir

the opposition but was said to be rushing back to vote against early elections.

Adding to the drama was the question of whether former Prime Minister Menachem Begin would appear in the Knesset for the first time in more than seven months to support his successor, Mr. Shamir. Mr. Begin resigned as prime minister last September, but he has retained his seat in the Knesset.

It was thought that if Mr. Begin appeared to vote with the government, Mr. Zeigerman's vote would be decisive in determining the outcome.

In the end, Mr. Zeigerman did vote with the government while Mr. Begin was the only member of the 120-member Knesset who was absent. But the question of Mr. Begin's presence was mooted earlier in the day when another maverick coalition member, Mordechai Ben-Porat, also defected and announced that he would vote for the Labor measure.

The prospect of elections this year is certain to produce months of political turmoil in Israel, including a likely challenge to Mr. Shamir's leadership of the ruling Likud bloc. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, who unsuccessfully sought party leadership against Mr. Shamir after the Begin resignation, has not ruled out another attempt to supplant Mr. Shamir.

In addition, former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said he will seek to lead the Likud bloc in the next elections.

Salvadoran Said to Be Informant For CIA

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of El Salvador's Treasury Police has been a paid informant for the Central Intelligence Agency since the late 1970s, according to U.S. officials.

The Treasury Police has long been considered the least disciplined and most brutal of the Salvadoran security forces, and some of the members have been linked by the Reagan administration to death squad activities.

The U.S. officials, who are familiar with CIA activities in El Salvador, said that the Treasury Police chief, Colonel Nicolas Carranza, had received more than \$90,000 a year from the CIA as an informant for the past five or six years.

A former Salvadoran official, in an article published in The New York Times on March 3, said that Salvadoran military and civilian leaders were involved in organizing and directing death squads. Colonel Carranza was one of those he implicated in terrorist acts.

The Treasury Police's head of intelligence, Major José Ricardo Pozo, was removed from his job late last year after the Reagan administration pressed the Salvadoran government to take action against security officials who were linked to the death squads, according to State Department officials. The U.S. officials maintained, however, that there was no credible evidence that Colonel Carranza was personally involved with the death squads.

[The White House on Thursday denied any link between the CIA and officials implicated in death squads. United Press International reported.]

[The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the CIA "never" publicly said by an executive order barring U.S. involvement in assassinations. The agency "does not employ people whom it believes have been or are currently engaged in assassination activities," he said.]

Administration officials said that in visits to El Salvador at the time of Major Pozo's dismissal, Vice President George Bush and other senior U.S. officials told Salvadoran leaders that military commanders, including Colonel Carranza, should move aggressively against anyone involved in death squad activities to dispel the impression that commanders condoned them.

The State Department officials said Wednesday that since Colonel Carranza took command last year, the Treasury Police had improved its conduct somewhat but remained "inadequate."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



BIENVENUE — François Mitterrand is welcomed to Washington by Ronald Reagan. The strong U.S.-French bond was stressed as the two leaders began their talks. Page 2.

Meese Requests Special Prosecutor For Allegations From Senate Hearings

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d, the president's counselor, who has been nominated for U.S. attorney general, asked the Justice Department on Thursday to request a special prosecutor to investigate "all allegations relating to me" in connection with his Senate confirmation hearings.

"Because of unsubstantiated charges that have been widely publicized by those who oppose my nomination... I feel that there must be a comprehensive inquiry that will examine the facts and make public the truth," Mr. Meese said in a letter to Attorney General William French Smith.

President Ronald Reagan released a statement saying that he would not withdraw Mr. Meese's nomination.

"I know that an impartial, prompt and thorough inquiry will demonstrate the high level of integrity and dedication which have marked Ed's long career of public service," Mr. Reagan said.

The Justice Department began a preliminary inquiry early this week into allegations against Mr. Meese to determine whether a special prosecutor should be requested.

The investigation was begun after an admission by Mr. Meese that he had inadvertently failed to disclose, as required by law, a \$15,000 interest-free loan to his wife, Ursula, from Edwin Thomas, a friend who later received two federal jobs.

On Thursday morning, before Mr. Meese made his announcement, Senator Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican who is the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the ranking Democrat on the committee, sent a letter to Mr. Smith asking for assurances that other allegations would also be investigated.

The committee has suspended the confirmation hearings at Mr. Meese's request, pending the outcome of the investigation.

Mr. Thurmond and Mr. Biden outlined areas they think the special prosecutor should focus on, including:

• The role Mr. Meese played, if any, in obtaining federal jobs for members of the Thomas family after the \$15,000 loan.

• Whether Mr. Meese played any role in obtaining federal jobs for four other persons who also helped him financially.

• Mr. Meese's transfer from the Reserve Army to Active Reserve status and his subsequent promotion to colonel. A report by the army's inspector general criticized the promotion but found no wrongdoing by Mr. Meese. Last month, Mr. Meese asked to be returned to reserve status because of the controversy.

• Any role played by Mr. Meese in efforts by Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign to obtain documents and information from President Jimmy Carter's re-election campaign. Mr. Meese has said repeatedly that he does not recall receiving such information, which was apparently forwarded to his campaign office.

U.K. Postpones A Decision on Withholding Its EC Payments

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament on Thursday that she has postponed a decision on whether to freeze Britain's payments to the European Community.

Mrs. Thatcher met with her cabinet for three hours and then told the House of Commons that she would wait to see the results of an emergency meeting of community foreign ministers in Brussels on Tuesday.

But she also said she would make no move to meet the EC's request for a \$143-million advance payment on Britain's April contributions.

Noting that France, which holds the rotating chairmanship of the 10-nation community, had called the meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels on Tuesday after the collapse of this week's summit meeting, Mrs. Thatcher said:

"We welcome this initiative, and in these circumstances the government will take no action that might damage the prospects of decisive progress next week."

But she added: "In the meantime, we shall not ask the House to consider a supplementary estimate for an advance payment to the community. We shall consider our position on that request in the light of the outcome of the meeting."

Mrs. Thatcher told the Commons on Wednesday that the blocking of the British refund agreed upon eight months ago "was unwise and will sour relations."

"One can't go on as if nothing has happened," she said. "It's almost intolerable that one should be expected to send a supplementary in the face of what has happened."

In recent months, member nations have made advance contributions to keep the community afloat financially. Holding up an advance payment would not so clearly violate the community treaty as would withholding regular contributions.

Mrs. Thatcher is widely blamed for the failure of this week's Brussels meeting, which ended with Britain vetoing a financing package.

In retaliation, France and Italy blocked a rebate of 750 million European Currency Units (\$638 million) due March 31 on Britain's 1983 contributions.

In noisy exchanges in the Commons, Mrs. Thatcher declined to rule out cutting off regular contributions if ministers at Tuesday's meeting decline to unblock the 1983 rebate and find a solution to what she regards as Britain's unfairly high contributions.

Government officials said a conciliatory mood emerged during the cabinet meeting Thursday and that the government had decided to "play it cool."

The EC has been deadlocked for months on Britain's complaint that it bears too high a proportion of the community's cost although it is one of its poorest members.

This is because it benefits to a lesser extent than its neighbors from agricultural subsidies; it also still imports much of its food from outside the community and thus has to pay levies on it to the EC.

The summit deadlock meant that the community would soon run out of money to pay the growing cost of its farm-support program.

Mrs. Thatcher called the EC's decision to block last year's rebate "repugnant." She had warned in Brussels that unless that money was paid by March 31 she would freeze Britain's membership dues.

This would be illegal under the Treaty of Rome, which Britain signed in 1973 when it joined the EC.

The Common Market faces bankruptcy because it pays huge subsidies to farmers. Farm spending is already \$425 million over budget this year, EC officials say.

West Germany and Britain contribute more money than they draw from the EC. All agree Britain pays too much but they cannot agree on how much to refund to London.

Britain will pay in an estimated \$1.7 billion this year. Mrs. Thatcher went to Brussels demanding a \$1.1-billion rebate and a commitment to link future payments to national productivity.

The other nine offered \$850 million this year and for the next five years. The summit leaders were unable to bridge a gap between Mrs. Thatcher's demands and what the Continental partners offered.

The opposition Labor Party and some of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party supporters have urged her to withhold funds from the EC, but others have warned against the legal dangers of a cash cutoff.

Thursday's calmer view of the collapse of the Brussels conference was echoed in the British press. The conservative Daily Telegraph said the meeting was not the catastrophe that some community leaders had made it appear.

The Financial Times urged the 10 to return to the negotiating table as soon as possible since the summit conference had "at one moment seemed within arm's reach of significant agreements."

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Minimum Tax Sought In Americans Abroad

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Provisions at would sharply increase the tax of many Americans working in tax-foreign countries have been included in a deficit-reduction package approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

The \$74-billion package includes language that would require all Americans abroad who file returns aiming the income exclusion and using deduction to also compute an alternative minimum tax and by the greater of the two.

However, this minimum tax would be offset, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by income taxes paid in a foreign country. The tax would totally offset for any American paying foreign income taxes at a rate of 20 percent or higher.

The new minimum tax would be computed by adding all income allowances, and then subtracting a \$30,000 income exemption for individuals (\$40,000 for a married couple filing a joint return), the annual exemption, and the standard deduction or itemized deductions. The alternative minimum tax would be 20 percent of the remainder. Husbands and wives filing separate returns would be allowed a \$20,000 exemption.

INSIDE

U.S. cancellation of weapons sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia is seen as another setback to U.S. Mideast policy. Page 2.

Paris ready-to-wear fashion showings open with official fanfare. Page 5.

The Sikh militant leader has warned that a New Delhi government crackdown could lead to a revolt in Punjab. Page 5.

Prussia is being rehabilitated by the East German authorities to give historical legitimacy to the Communist regime. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Durable-goods orders in the United States fell by 1.2 percent in February. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Anthony Burgess sounds cheerful about causing a stir with his list of the best "Nineteen-Nine" novels since 1939. Page 7.

TO OUR READERS

Distribution of the International Herald Tribune was disrupted Thursday because of a nationwide work stoppage by French printers.



A plainclothes policeman looks through debris in the archive storage department of UNESCO's Paris headquarters building, which was heavily damaged by fire Wednesday.

M'Bow Calls for Police Investigation Of 'Criminal' Fire at UNESCO Wing

The Associated Press

PARIS — Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of UNESCO, said Thursday that a fire that heavily damaged a wing of the organization's headquarters was "criminal" in origin and asked employees to cooperate in a police inquiry.

Officials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said the fire began in an archives storage area, but denied that any classified documents had been destroyed, as had been reported.

The fire occurred a few weeks before the expected start of a U.S. review of the financial and administrative operations of UNESCO.

"No document concerning the budget or the administration of UNESCO that could interest the U.S. congressional inquiry due here shortly was destroyed," said Jerome Hinstin, a UNESCO official. He said only recent correspondence and files concerning the correspondence were damaged, and

that budget and administrative files were kept in another wing of the building. Mr. Hinstin said personnel files were kept in another UNESCO building in Paris.

Mr. M'Bow told assembled members of his staff that he had requested a "painstaking inquiry" by the French police, firefighters and prosecutors into the fire, which occurred Wednesday night.

"I am asking everyone to do all they can so that we can find out the different reasons for the fire and the identities of the person or persons at the root of this crime," Mr. M'Bow said.

One official estimated structural damage at more than \$625,000 and said about 100 offices were damaged.

Henri Lopes, an assistant director-general, said at least 40 percent of the documents "were comparatively old" and could be replaced by use of a central file where copies are kept.

The United States, which provides one-quarter of UNESCO's

\$187 million annual budget, announced Dec. 28 that it would withdraw from the organization at the end of this year because, in Washington's opinion, it had become too politicized, was anti-Western and badly managed.

Congress is seeking the review of UNESCO to help it determine the merit of President Ronald Reagan's decision.

Representative James Scheuer, Democrat of New York, announced the investigation at a March 2 news conference and said at the same time that he had heard rumors of UNESCO documents being destroyed and shredded. UNESCO formally denied any documents had been destroyed.

The fire broke out at the modernistic Y-shaped building near the Eiffel Tower an hour after most employees had left for the day. It raged through seven of the building's eight above-ground floors before 200 firefighters brought it under control.

Jumblat Warns of More Beirut Violence as Moslem Rivals Clash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Druze Moslem militia defeated Libyan-backed Sunni Moslem rivals Thursday as street fighting flared again in West Beirut, police and witnesses said.

Gunfire and explosions rocked the city's Moslem sector from mid-night Wednesday. The rightist Christian Phalange radio said 125 people were killed or wounded, but police put the death toll at five.

The positions held by the Murabitoun — the name means "ambushers" in Arabic — were the first to change hands in Beirut since the end of the inconclusive reconciliation conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Tuesday. The Murabitoun were excluded from the Lausanne talks.

The fighting was still under way

when President Amin Gemayel returned to Lebanon from the talks and a subsequent visit to France. The state radio said Mr. Gemayel made no statement on the clashes, but the Druze Moslem leader, Walid Jumblat, said after talks at the British Foreign Office in London that he feared "more fighting."

Thursday's clashes came as Britain announced it was ending its limited peacekeeping role in Lebanon, bringing home 115 troops already evacuated from Beirut to a ship offshore. The move follows the breakdown of the Swiss talks.

Although allied in their fight against the Christians in East Beirut, the leaders of Murabitoun and other Moslem militias have clashed over the question of allowing Palesti-

nian Liberation Organization guerrillas to return to Beirut.

A Druze spokesman, Ghazi Mansour, said the Murabitoun also had shelled East Beirut when Amal, the Moslem militia, and forces belonging to Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party, were committed to the cease-fire.

The fighting stopped around midday Thursday after intense negotiations among Druze forces, Lebanese police and the Murabitoun. A mosque used by the Murabitoun as their headquarters and the militia's radio station were turned over to police.

Mr. Jumblat's forces said 150 of the 600 fighters were captured, including many Palestinians.

Broken glass and masonry littered the street outside the Murabi-

town headquarters, and Druze militiamen set up roadblocks to detain Murabitoun fighters who had gone into hiding.

The Murabitoun, the only major Sunni Moslem militia in West Beirut, gets much of its financing from Libya. The militia consists largely of Arab nationalist followers of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian president who died in 1970.

After being forced out of Beirut by the Israeli invasion of 1982, the Murabitoun reappeared in small numbers last month after Mr. Jumblat's party and Amal took control of West Beirut.

The Murabitoun leader, Ibrahim Qleilat, is in Libya for talks with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. Mr. Qleilat met Tuesday in Tripoli with the three

main leaders of the Syrian-backed opposition to the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat.

The three Palestinians, Abu Musa and Abu Saleh of al-Fatah and Ahmed Jibril of the General Command group, promised Mr. Jumblat and the leader of Amal, Nabih Berri, last month they would not send Palestinian guerrillas back into Beirut. Mr. Qleilat has since been quoted as saying he favored a Palestinian return.

Thursday's fighting temporarily distracted attention from the daily exchanges between Moslem forces in West Beirut and the Lebanese army and rightist Christian militias in the eastern section of the capital.

The Christian Phalange radio reported rocket and artillery duels in the mountains east of Beirut be-

tween Lebanese Army soldiers in the stronghold of Souk el Gharb and Druze militiamen based in the villages of Aitah, Aley and Kaifum.

Commenting on the Lausanne talks, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said in Washington that the Reagan administration was "disappointed" the conferees have been unable to make greater progress toward national reconciliation. We hope the parties will continue to work to make more meaningful the fragile cease-fire that now exists."

Donald H. Rumsfeld, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Cairo on Thursday for a 24-hour visit and met for two hours with President Hosni Mubarak.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

Cancellation of Arms Sale Is Seen as New U.S. Mideast Failure

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By announcing that it was canceling plans to sell advanced anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the Reagan administration appears to have bowed to supporters of Israel in Washington. In the process, the administration ignored the views of the State Department's own experts on the Arab world.

The sudden cancellation Wednesday, following the public denunciation of Washington by King Hussein of Jordan, climaxed a string of setbacks to U.S. policy in the Middle East. On Feb. 7, President Ronald Reagan ordered U.S. Marines moved from Beirut International Airport to ships offshore. On March 5, the U.S.-sponsored disengagement accord of last May 17 between Israel and Lebanon was canceled by the Lebanese government under pressure from Syria.

There is now a widespread perception among officials in Washington and in other capitals that the administration is mishandling the Middle East, a region that it once thought would offer opportunities for a foreign policy success.

"Our whole Mideast policy is in a state of drift," a State Department official said, with the administration now limited to listening to what others have to offer. He said the situation was far different in Sep-

tember 1982, when Mr. Reagan offered his plan for peace in the Middle East and the marines were sent back to Lebanon as U.S. officials sought to negotiate the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops.

Some senior officials acknowledge the failure to achieve results, but say the blame has to be shared by others.

"Somehow or other we have to get over this notion that every time things don't go just to everybody's

NEWS ANALYSIS

satisfaction in the Middle East, it's the U.S. fault or it's up to the U.S. to do something about it," Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday.

The White House, in announcing the decision to cancel the sales of the shoulder-held Stinger missiles, said Mr. Reagan had acted on the recommendation of Mr. Shultz and other senior advisers.

In a sense, the administration was forced to cancel after it was disclosed that there were more than enough votes in Congress to kill the proposal anyway. But officials said they regarded it as an added embarrassment. Only last week, Mr. Reagan had appealed for support of the sales when he spoke to the United Jewish Appeal. An hour before his decision to cancel, Mr. Reagan was still arguing, at a meeting with out-

town journalists at the White House, that the sale should be made.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, said Wednesday: "We are sending a signal, unintentionally certainly on the part of the administration, that we are not prepared to support what the administration concluded after long studies were the legitimate security needs of Jordan and Saudi Arabia."

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Near East, he said the anti-American and anti-Israeli remarks by King Hussein in interviews last week had increased congressional opposition to the point that the administration decided to cancel the projected sales rather than risk a humiliating defeat in Congress.

Aides said that Mr. Murphy, who theoretically is in charge of Middle Eastern policy, was not informed of the decision to cancel the missile sales until Thursday morning, more than 12 hours after the decision had been made and after the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, the leading pro-Israeli lobby, had been told.

Some officials cited this as an example of the disarray in the administration's policy-making machinery. A State Department official said that decisions are now being made day by day and that Middle East experts are rarely called upon for their opinions beforehand.

Why was the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee told before many key administration officials of the decision to cancel the missile sales? A State Department official said it was because the decision had been preceded by discussions between Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary for political affairs, and Thomas A. Dine, the executive director of the committee, on a possible trade-off: The administration would cancel the Stinger sales in return for the committee's agreeing to kill a pending bill to require moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The negotiations between Mr. Eagleburger and Mr. Dine have annoyed some State Department officials, who said privately that this undermined the administration's efforts at being even-handed in the Middle East.

Ever since the pullout of the marines from Lebanon, the administration has been searching for a coherent Middle East policy. In early February, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, began telling reporters that the administration could now focus its attention on the broader peace issues between Israel and the Arabs, and put Lebanon aside.

That resulted in the decision to focus public attention on the possibility of ending King Hussein to join the negotiations on a Middle East peace. But Hussein rejected such talks.

Soviet Is Building Base On Island, Report Says

United Press International

LISBON — Moscow is transforming the African island nation of São Tomé and Príncipe into a South Atlantic military stronghold with radar, ground-to-air missile and submarine facilities, according to the Portuguese news agency.

The Agência Nôtiçiosa Portuguesa, quoting Western diplomats in the tiny archipelago, said Tuesday that about 2,000 Soviet and Cuban troops were manning at least three military facilities on the island, which is on the oil tanker route around the Cape of Good Hope.

The unidentified diplomatic sources were quoted as saying that Moscow was establishing its military presence "in force" in the country to counterbalance a possible loss of influence in Angola.

NEW YORK'S

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where about 25,000 Cuban troops are stationed.

Angola, situated 600 miles (972 kilometers) southeast of São Tomé and Príncipe, agreed to a cease-fire with South Africa on Feb. 16. Angola's president, José Eduardo dos Santos, went to Havana this week, reportedly to discuss a framework for the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban force.

The Portuguese agency cited its sources as saying that President Manuel Pinto da Costa's leftist, single-party island regime also benefited from the protection of about 2,000 Angolan soldiers stationed in the country of 100,000 people.

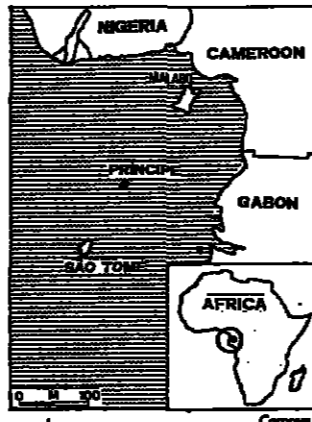
Soviet and Cuban troops built and were manning two radar stations and a submarine port equipped with ground-to-air missiles on the main island, São Tomé, and the previously uninhabited island of Rolés, the report from Lisbon said.

There have been repeated rumors of Soviet bases since the island gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

3 Die in Collision of U.S. Jets

United Press International

DIME, Alabama — Two T-38 Talon air force jets, flying in a four-plane formation, collided and exploded Wednesday, killing three fliers. A fourth flier ejected and received only minor injuries.



Opposition Paper Appears in Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The first issue of a new opposition newspaper, al-Wafd, appeared on newsstands throughout Egypt Thursday morning, heralding what its sponsors hope will be a resurgence of the political party behind it.

The weekly is the organ of the New Wafd Party, a right-of-center grouping and heir to a nationalist movement formed in 1919 to oppose the British occupation of Egypt. It is a revival of an old party known as the Wafd, or Delegation, and which was firmly rooted in the urban middle class. The Wafd Party was disbanded in 1953 along with other parties.

Noman Gomaa, assistant secretary-general of the New Wafd, said Thursday the party has about a million members.

Mitterrand, Reagan Agree on Need For Reopening of East-West Talks

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand agreed Thursday on the need for a reopening in East-West dialogue after the diplomatic union over the deployment of NATO missiles in Western Europe.

The theme of searching for an opening with Moscow dominated Mr. Mitterrand's hour-long talk with Mr. Reagan at the White House and an address to a joint session of Congress.

Spokesmen for both leaders said they shared the view that the Atlantic alliance had emerged strengthened during the past year because of the successful conclusion of the controversy over new nuclear missiles being stationed in Western Europe by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At a welcoming ceremony for the French Socialist leader on the White House lawn, Mr. Reagan praised Mr. Mitterrand for his "courage" and "decisiveness" in handling "international challenges that tested the character of Western leadership."

Mr. Mitterrand in turn promised that the U.S. could rely on France as "a constant ally that can be counted upon to bring an original contribution" to the search for world peace.

The effusion of mutual praise at the start of Mr. Mitterrand's offi-

cial visit appeared designed to signal the Kremlin that the Atlantic alliance has weathered a challenge to its cohesion after the buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Both French and U.S. officials share the view that a display of Western unity will eventually force Moscow to resume arms negotiations broken off late last year after the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

None of the U.S. missiles were deployed in France, which withdrew from NATO's integrated military command structure in 1966. However, it continues to take part in political consultations, and Mr. Mitterrand publicly endorsed the NATO missile deployment and urged other Western European leaders to accept the weapons.

Thursday's grandiose arrival ceremonies at the White House, which included marching bands, trumpeters and a 21-gun salute, were seen by U.S. officials as a way of expressing gratitude for Mr. Mitterrand's pro-Atlanticist foreign policy.

It contrasted with misgivings in Washington over the appointment of four Communist ministers in the Socialist-led government after Mr. Mitterrand's election victory in May 1981.

In his speech to Congress, Mr. Mitterrand insisted that the balance of forces between East and West was "the primary guarantee to peace."

"This is why," he said, "when we perceive this balance to have been broken, as was recently the case with intermediate-range nuclear weapons, we do everything in our power to restore it."

He added: "But at the same time let us remain open, let us not be afraid to enter into dialogue with the Soviet Union once the bases and purposes of such talks have

been defined in a clear and lasting manner."

Both French and U.S. officials said that the encounter between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand in the Oval Office was devoted almost exclusively to a review of East-West relations.

The White House press spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said that the two leaders had participated in "a philosophical, introspective examination of world affairs with considerable focus on the underlying foundations of Soviet behavior."

A French presidential spokesman, Michel Vanzelle, said that there had been a "convergence of views" between the two leaders on East-West issues.

Mitterrand Plans Visit to Moscow

Reuters

PARIS — François Mitterrand revealed Thursday that he planned to visit the Soviet Union for the first time as president of France, probably this year.

In an interview in the magazine Paris-Match, Mr. Mitterrand said that events in Afghanistan and Poland, which had held him back from visiting Moscow in the past, must still be condemned. However, France had been resolute in standing up to the Soviet Union, especially in pressing for a balance between opposing forces in Europe, and it is unlikely that it could be accused of weakness.

"France is working for peace and is highly conscious both of the position of the U.S.S.R. in the world and of our historically friendly relations with the Russian people," he said. Mr. Mitterrand visited Moscow in 1975 as president of the French Socialist Party.

WORLD BRIEFS

Strike Halts Trade, Transport in Peru

LIMA (AP) — Much of the nation's commerce and public transportation were interrupted Thursday by a 24-hour general strike called to protest the government's economic policies.

The walkout was called by the nation's leftist-dominated unions. Strikers briefly blocked the Pan-American Highway with rocks and burning fires, but the police said they cleared the road. The strike was called to protest government policies that the unions said were responsible for an inflation rate of 130 percent and a 20 percent jump in unemployment.

The police sent armed patrols into Lima's streets following a series of bombings by Marxist guerrillas Wednesday night. Two guerrillas, two policemen and a passerby were injured in the bombings, the police said. The injured rebels were arrested.

80 Percent of U.K. Mines Shut Down

LONDON (UPI) — Miners picketed in record numbers Thursday closing down about 80 percent of Britain's mines, despite a massive police presence.

By mid-afternoon Thursday, an estimated 5,000 traveling pickets had brought 137 of the nation's 175 mines to a halt, leaving only 31 functioning. Many miners who had voted to continue working despite union calls for a nationwide strike ignored the pickets and reported for work. About 8,000 police officers guarded mines to ensure that no violence erupted between the divided miners. One miner died in clashes last week.

Scotland Yard, which is coordinating the huge police operation, said 43 pickets had been arrested from Wednesday afternoon to Thursday. They said a total of 96 people, most of them charged with obstruction, had been arrested in the nine-day strike to protest pit closures.

French Trucks End Spanish Blockade

IRUN, Spain (UPI) — French truck drivers Thursday ended their 60-hour blockade of the western Spanish border on a promise from Spain of police reinforcements to protect them from anti-French gangs.

Meeting in the village of Ondarroa, however, Spanish Basque fishermen vowed that despite the increased security, they would renew attacks that have resulted in the burning of more than 20 foreign trucks. The fishermen are protesting the French naval action March 7 against two Spanish trawlers that were fishing illegally in the Bay of Biscay.

The authorities said that more than 600 foreign trucks rolled across the border into Spain on Thursday in the first two hours of the border opening in convoys of up to 15 rigs escorted by Basque police vans. The blockade began late Monday.

Poland Reported to Arrest Academics

WARSAW (UPI) — Police arrested about 25 academics and seized opposition literature during a raid on the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, university sources said Thursday.

Diplomatic sources in Warsaw said the raid, which happened March 12, was a sign that the Polish authorities were clamping down on opposition groups. One of those arrested was still detained Thursday, but the others were released after 48 hours, the sources said.

The raid was one of the toughest crackdowns on academics since the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, according to the source. They said those arrested would be tried on charges of spreading illegal information.

More Japanese Loans Seen for China

TOKYO (LAT) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan expected to pledge a seven-year package of \$2.1 billion in loans for seven Chinese economic development projects when he visits Beijing on Friday, Japanese diplomats said Thursday.

The new aid, for railroads, harbors and power stations, follows a five-year package of \$1.3 billion in official aid that ends March 31. Mr. Nakasone also is expected to announce grants of \$26.7 million for telecommunications training center and a meat-processing research institute.

The diplomats said the new credits were expected to help increase two-way trade, which last year exceeded \$10 billion, more than twice the \$4 billion level of U.S.-China trade. They added that the credits reaffirm Japan's long-term political commitment to assisting Chinese development.

For the Record

The West German government has agreed to export two submarines to Chile, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Thursday. Production of the 1,500-ton submarines, worth 30 million Deutsche marks (\$11 million) was approved in 1980, but delivery was delayed for fear that it sale to the Chilean junta would damage West Germany's international reputation. (Reuters)

Two American yachts carrying 19 people were back on course Jamaica on Thursday after spending a day detained in Cuba because it vessels sailed too close to the island during a race. (AP)

Salvadoran Is Said to Be Paid CIA Informant

(Continued from Page 1)

meined a major source of human rights abuses.

Intelligence officials said CIA operations in El Salvador had not involved the agency directly or indirectly in sanctioning death squads. An agency spokesman, George V. Lauder, refused to confirm or deny that Colonel Carranza had been an informant.

Colonel Carranza, interviewed Thursday by The Associated Press at his office in San Salvador, said he had never received any money

from the U.S. government in exchange for information.

"I have never received anything from the Americans except friendship," he said.

U.S. officials said the use of Colonel Carranza as a paid informant was part of the CIA's effort to monitor military and political developments, including power struggles within the Salvadoran military. When he was recruited by the CIA in the late 1970s, he was the deputy minister of defense.

The Treasury Police, originally established to deal with revenue

violations, is one of three internal security forces in El Salvador. The others are the National Police and the National Guard. All three are active in efforts to counter guerrilla forces. Like the army, all three report to the defense minister.

John N. McMahon, the deputy director of central intelligence, in a recent appearance before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, cited U.S. policy barring the use of agents or informants who were involved in assassinations, according to two members of the committee.

One of the senators, who asked not to be identified, said the CIA had recently terminated its relationship with a Salvadoran security officer believed to be involved with the death squads even though he had been a valuable source of information. That former informant, the senator said, was not Colonel Carranza.

Information linking Colonel Carranza to the CIA was initially provided by the former Salvadoran official who also implicated the colonel in the death squads.

In an interview, the former Salvadoran official accurately identified the current CIA station chief in El Salvador and named his two immediate predecessors. His information about Colonel Carranza's connection to the CIA was confirmed by U.S. officials familiar with the agency's operations in El Salvador.

The official, who was promised \$50,000 by a group of critics of Reagan administration policies in Latin America if he would speak out, has asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals. He has received \$29,500 of the \$50,000.

U.S. officials said it was common for the CIA to recruit and pay senior military officers in foreign countries to provide information and to further U.S. interests. Many

informants, the officials said, are involved on their own in activities that the agency does not actively support or condone.

The former Salvadoran official in the article in The New York Times, said Colonel Carranza helped develop the network death squads in El Salvador as provided suitable men to carry out assassinations.

Ex-Envoy Admits Error

Joanne O'neal of The Washington Post reported from Washington that Robert E. White, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador and leading critic of the Reagan administration's policy there, has acknowledged that he may have wrongly named a Salvadoran flier in the United States as one of who had organized and financed death-squad activity in El Salvador. Mr. White made the charge in a congressional testimony last month.

Mr. White told a congressional subcommittee on Feb. 2 that the Reagan administration has known for three years and has covered certain knowledge that Robert E. White, a leading candidate for president of El Salvador, is a terrorist, a murderer and a leader death squads.

He made public the contents of Jan. 7, 1981, cable to Washington from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador that named six Salvadorans living in Miami as the source money, organization and plan for death-squad murders and threats. Mr. White was the CIA administration's ambassador to Salvador and was dismissed President Ronald Reagan.

Late Tuesday, as Mr. White repeated that testimony before Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, one of the Salvadorans appeared in the hearing room with his attorney's boxes of documents.

The attorney, Jervis Loane, told the hearing that Mr. White slandered Arturo Murillo, of San Salvador.

On April 12, the International Herald Tribune will carry a special report on Paris—a portrait of the city as a vibrant center for the arts and humanities, a luxury-class leisure center, drawing on the richness of its cultural attractions and its distinctive quality of life.

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Campaign Strategists Plan for Slower Pace in Democratic Primaries

By Milton Coleman and Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Advisers to Walter F. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson are planning their strategies for the next phase of the Democratic presidential campaign as the contest for the nomination moves beyond its initial round of scattered, rapid-fire primaries to a marathon of weekly contests.

One-third of the convention's 3,933 delegates have been selected, but neither Mr. Mondale nor Mr. Hart could claim the mantle of front-runner, even though Mr. Mondale had 640 delegates to Mr. Hart's 358 after final returns from the Illinois primary Tuesday.

Campaign strategists for the three candidates said that no one has the 1,967 delegate votes needed to nominate at the end of the last primary day, June 5. There are five presidential primaries and caucuses that day, including California's important primary.

That would increase the likelihood that the selection would be made on the floor of the convention in San Francisco in mid-July, because by party rules no delegate is legally bound to the candidate of his choice.

Most major contests are well spaced between now and the campaign's final Tuesday. They include the New York primary April 3, Pennsylvania primary April 10, the Missouri caucuses April 18, the

Texas caucuses May 5 and the Ohio primary May 8.

"We want to get the campaign away from the ephemeral notion of momentum and back to the issues of the campaign," said Oliver Hendel, Mr. Hart's campaign manager. "There will be a lot of scrambling between June 6 and the convention."

Mr. Mondale, too, plans to be issue-oriented, his campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, said. But he noted the political advantage of Mr. Mondale's lead of nearly 300 delegates.

Mr. Jackson is counting not only issues and delegate votes, of which he has fewer than 80 now, but also the number of popular votes he gets.

"There's no question now that he commands a critical part of the electorate," said his deputy campaign manager, Preston Love. "And that part is large enough and important enough that if he does not get the nomination, the nominee will have to deal with him."

All three candidates showed signs Wednesday of the wear and tear of the early political sprint. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart both spent the better part of the day resting and meeting with advisers.

Mr. Mondale, who concentrated his spending on the first phase of the campaign, headed west to New Mexico and California for fundraising events.

Even though he said he was "popped," Mr. Mondale stepped up attacks on the Reagan administration.



Walter F. Mondale displays a T-shirt given to him on his arrival in Los Angeles for fund-raising events in California.

"By the time we get past the nomination, I predict the Democratic Party will be more unified than ever before," Mr. Mondale said in Albuquerque, New Mexico. "The main unifying factor will be the sleaze factor in this administration." This was a reference to allegations against Edwin Meese 3d, the president's nominee for attorney general, that led Mr. Meese to call Thursday for an investigation by a special prosecutor.

Mr. Mondale said Mr. Hart's statement that he favors moving the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem represented "a blatant political shift" just days after Mr. Hart had written to the Zionist Organization of America indicating another point of view.

In the letter, Mr. Mondale said, Mr. Hart said the United States should not take sides in the matter unless agreement on the matter was reached by all sides. Mr. Mondale said he interpreted this to mean the various Arab factions in the Middle East, and "the chances of that are as great as the sun coming up from the west."

Candidates Spar Over Israel
Mr. Mondale accused Mr. Hart on Thursday of "a blatant political shift" as Mr. Hart apologized for a letter that differed from his statements on moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Both candidates are seeking to advance their position among Jewish voters, who have accounted for about a third of the Democratic primary turnout in New York City in recent primaries.

Mr. Hart, speaking in New York City, was asked to explain a letter sent out by his Senate office that suggested the U.S. Embassy in Israel be moved to Jerusalem only as part of overall effort to negotiate a Middle East peace treaty.

Mr. Hart said that if elected president, he would move the embassy without preconditions. As for the letter, he said, "I apologize for that ambiguity. It is unfortunate, I assume responsibility for it. But the letter does not reflect my position today or my position a year ago, or for that matter six weeks ago."

At a news conference in Los Angeles, Mr. Mondale said Mr. Hart's statement that he favors moving the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem represented "a blatant political shift" just days after Mr. Hart had written to the Zionist Organization of America indicating another point of view.

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Salvadoran Campaign Closes Quietly

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's presidential campaign, which drew to a close Wednesday, was marked by less violence than the campaign two years ago.

No one is willing to predict whether the atmosphere of relative tranquility will last through Sunday's voting. For the moment, however, what is not happening in San Salvador is more noticeable than what is.

"One of the most remarkable things about this campaign is how little violence there has been," said former President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the presidential candidate of the Christian Democratic Party.

None of the major candidates — Mr. Duarte, Roberto d'Aubuisson of the far-right Republican National Alliance and Francisco Jose Guerrero of the National Conciliation Party — had major public appearances Wednesday, the last campaigning day before a three-day hiatus required by law.

To be sure, some violence persists. Three members of the Constituent Assembly were killed by unidentified gunmen during the campaign. Residents are still shaken from their sleep by an occasional bomb or the rattle of gunfire in the night. Power outages are not uncommon in the capital.

The Salvadoran military continues to battle the guerrillas in the countryside. But, although there have been brief outbreaks of new fighting in recent days in Suchitoto, San Miguel and San Vicente, there has been no major increase in activity since the guerrillas ended a major offensive in January.

But almost entirely missing — particularly from the capital, where about one-third of the vote is expected to be cast — is the atmosphere of tension and intimidation that preceded the 1982 vote.

Before that election, the guerrillas battling the government vowed to try to disrupt the voting through military action. Although a major disruption never came, the threat had the country in a state of anxiety.

This time, the political-military council that nominally leads the guerrilla effort said in advance that although they thought the elections were a farce, they would not try to make them a "direct target" of military action.

The exiled opposition called for a national conference conducted by an appointed "government of broad participation," including representatives of all political factions and sectors of Salvadoran society except that of Mr. d'Aubuisson.

While two of the three top candidates, Mr. Duarte and Mr. Guerrero, are willing to hold talks with the guerrillas, no political force in the country is willing to forgo the election to do so.

A major opposition military leader, Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the People's Revolutionary Army, vowed last weekend that the guerrillas would "deepen" the war "before, during and after" the election. But subsequent statements on the rebel radio station, Radio Venceremos, have only warned government officials and businessmen that they will face reprisals if they press subordinates to vote.

About the only direct rebel action taken to thwart the election has been the seizure of national identity cards in some villages. Under the election law, those without the cards will be unable to vote. It is in sharp contrast to the campaign of fear mounted by the guerrillas two years ago.

The heavily armed security forces who regularly patrolled the streets of the capital in 1982 are seldom seen. Residents say the patrols are less frequent, or at least less visible, than they have been in months.

Magaña's Views
Robert J. McCartney of The Washington Post reported:

President Alvaro Magaña of El Salvador, in an interview Wednesday, disputed suggestions that the election of either Mr. Duarte or Mr. d'Aubuisson would polarize the country. The two are considered the leaders in the election.

Mr. Magaña, who is to leave office June 1 after more than two years as provisional president, said, "If either one of them wins, it seems to me that their government will not be 100 percent identified with the polarized positions that

they have adopted in the campaign."

"One of these gentlemen will face a large fraction of the assembly against him," he said. "That's why I am not worried it will be an extreme government." Later, he said that the armed forces also would exert a restraining influence.

In the interview, Mr. Magaña also made these points:

• The United States is likely to continue to supply military and economic aid to El Salvador because Washington views the country as "fundamental" to U.S. security. He acknowledged, however,

that the election of Mr. d'Aubuisson, who has been linked to rightist death squads, would create "difficulties" in obtaining congressional approval of new aid.

• The armed forces as a whole appear unlikely to stage a coup "at least for a whole year," assuming that the new president does not try to wrench the country in one direction or another politically.

• El Salvador probably would not decide until after the election whether to participate in joint military exercises with U.S., Honduran and possibly Guatemalan troops in Honduras this summer.

2 More Convicted, 2 Acquitted In Rape in Massachusetts Bar

The Associated Press

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts — A jury Thursday found two men guilty of aggravated rape and two others not guilty in an assault on a woman in a tavern.

The Superior Court jury returned guilty verdicts against John Cordeiro, 24, and Victor Raposo, 23. Aggravated rape carries a maximum life sentence.

Virgilio Medeiros and Jose Medeiros, both 24 and no relation, were acquitted. Witnesses testified that they intervened with attempts to stop or report the rape, but no one implicated them directly in the attack on March 6, 1983, at Big Dan's tavern in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Two other men were convicted Saturday of aggravated rape in a separate trial growing out of the

same incident. Those two, Daniel Silva, 27, and Joseph Vieira, 28, were to be sentenced Friday, but the judge delayed it until at least Monday.

All the defendants are Portuguese immigrants, and those convicted could face deportation proceedings.

The highly publicized incident had drawn expressions of indignation across the United States. Parts of the trials were broadcast on cable television.

Some members of New Bedford's Portuguese community contended that Mr. Silva and Mr. Vieira were convicted because of their nationality. But District Attorney Ronald Pina, a Portuguese-American, has rejected the claims of prejudice. The victim is also Portuguese-American.

Hinckley Letter to Reagan Tells Of 'Great Remorse' Over Shooting

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr., who attempted to assassinate President Ronald Reagan in 1981, says he now has "great remorse for the pain I inflicted on so many people" in "a crazy assassination attempt."

"I am very sorry for the shooting," Mr. Hinckley said in an open letter to Mr. Reagan, which he sent to The Washington Post. "I thank God no one died, but I still live with the fact that James Brady is partially paralyzed and his life is less than what it should be. The emotional pain that I caused is also tremendous, and I know your wife and family suffered greatly."

"I can only hope you and your family will forgive me for my past madness. I pray for the victims of the shooting every night, and God has been answering my prayers."

Mr. Hinckley, who has been confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington since he was found not guilty in the assassination attempt by reason of insanity, asked that the letter be published on the March 30 anniversary of the shooting.

Besides Mr. Reagan, three other persons were wounded: Mr. Brady, the president's press secretary, a Secret Service agent and a Washington policeman. Mr. Brady is still undergoing therapy for a disabling head wound.

U.S. Armed Forces Plan Exercises

The Associated Press

NORFOLK, Virginia — More than 30,000 military personnel from the U.S. armed forces will participate next month in one of the largest training exercises ever held in the Caribbean, the Atlantic Fleet announced Thursday.

The exercise, called Ocean Venture '84, will be conducted April 20 through May 6 in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean.

Fleet officials said units taking part in the exercise include the aircraft carrier America and its battle group, the army's 82d Airborne Division, the 26th Marine Amphibious Unit, an amphibious task force, destroyers, submarines and minesweepers and air force and Coast Guard units. The exercise is to demonstrate U.S. capabilities to protect sea lanes in the region.

Mr. Jackson, speaking on the campus of Virginia Union University, said, "It remains a moral challenge to white leadership to make judgments based on character and not based upon race. I've seen slow movement. It's not fast enough."

Jackson Cites Race Factor
Gerald M. Boyd of The New York Times reported from Richmond, Virginia:

Mr. Jackson, asked at a news conference Wednesday to explain the failure of most whites to support his presidential bid, said, "Whites have developed over their history a lack of regard for the intelligence and hard work of black people."

Mr. Jackson's response represented one of the few times in recent weeks that he has tried to explain his lack of voting success among whites, particularly liberals, peace advocates and others who would seem to endorse his views.

Mr. Jackson, speaking on the campus of Virginia Union University, said, "It remains a moral challenge to white leadership to make judgments based on character and not based upon race. I've seen slow movement. It's not fast enough."

Food Poisoning Traced to Airline In-Flight Meals

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — About 100 passengers and crew members contracted salmonella food poisoning from hors d'oeuvres served aboard 13 British Airways flights March 12 to 14.

Officials at the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta announced that the sicknesses had been traced to food served aboard Concorde flights and to first-class and club-class passengers.

An epidemiologist at the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta said airline officials have traced the source of the contamination to a catering service in London.

The caterer provided the meals for the flights to the United States, Africa and the Gulf.



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Another Half a Point

The banks' prime interest rates reflect, at least roughly, the rates that the banks have to offer to attract deposits. Those rates are set in the great continuous auction of the money markets, and in the past year they have been rising. The U.S. government is having to pay higher interest to attract the money necessary to finance its budget deficit, and private business has to bid against it to finance its own expansion. The prime rate, 10.5 percent a year ago, went to 11 percent in August. Now it has risen again, to 11.5 percent.

At the same time, the Commerce Department published America's international accounts for 1983. There is a link between the movement of the domestic interest rates and financial flows with the rest of the world. The deficit in the current account set a new record, increasing steadily and rapidly throughout the year. The current account is a broad and illuminating measure of the country's international financial position; it includes merchandise imports and exports and also net earnings on services and investments abroad. The current account deficit is an important number because it represents the extent to which the rest of the world is financing the U.S. economy by accepting IOUs in dollars.

The government's budget deficit, by forcing up interest rates, has induced foreigners to lend to America. But what happens if those foreigners decide, as a good many have decided in recent months, to pull out their money and send it somewhere else? Then the dollar falls on the foreign exchange markets, and interest rates rise, as government and business in America compete still more aggressively for a diminishing supply of credit. Both effects—the declining dollar and the rising rates—have been clearly visible since mid-January.

American politics is poorly equipped to deal with the international effects of its internal mistakes. The prevailing ideas about economic policy were formed in the country in the 1950s and '60s, a period of fixed exchange rates and massive American domination of world markets. There is not much in American experience to prepare either politicians or voters for the kind of instability that international deficits on the present scale, and swings in the value of the currency, can generate. Relying on foreigners to finance U.S. public spending has been convenient in the very short run, but it has created a degree of economic vulnerability that is now becoming apparent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Toying With Jerusalem

And now that unguided missile called American diplomacy is aimed at Jerusalem. For reasons that have more to do with politics in the United States than the Middle East, Congress clamors to have the American Embassy in Israel moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. For reasons that sound cowardly but are rooted in prudence, the Reagan administration clumsily pleads for the agitation to stop.

The sponsors of the bill note that Jerusalem is the only capital denied full respect by America. They call it craven appeasement of Arab opinion. Mr. Reagan replies that his diplomats treat Jerusalem as Israel's capital but that actually moving there would ignite an anti-Arab explosion in the Moslem world. What Congress ignores is the danger: If it ain't broke, don't fix it. What Mr. Reagan ignores is his capacity to end this needless controversy by dealing firmly but justly with Israel.

Jerusalem is a city of storied beauty, holy to three religions. It has been reunited and brilliantly administered by Israel since 1967, when Jordan lost the eastern half in a war it should never have joined. The city's 300,000 Jews and 100,000 Arabs, although in no sense integrated, have prospered and forged relationships that diplomats cannot formally acknowledge.

West Jerusalem has been Israel's capital for 36 years. The walled Old City with its Christian, Jewish and Moslem shrines has been safe and open to all worshippers for 17 years. East Jerusalem, although recently made nearly half-Jewish, remains a vibrant Arab center linked

commercially, culturally and politically with Jordan. Given the passions that attach to Jerusalem's every rock, the city's daily life is a remarkable testament to accommodation.

If ever a true Arab-Israeli peace is written, Jerusalem would be the most difficult paragraph. Diplomats tried writing one at Camp David and almost wrecked the talks. They would not even agree to record their disagreements. Israel claims sovereignty over all Jerusalem. Egypt claims that at least East Jerusalem is sovereign Arab soil. America thinks that until the city's future is negotiated, East Jerusalem is "occupied" territory.

All Israelis are determined to hold all Jerusalem forever. But many want the issue to lie dormant, to keep the city peaceful until other disputes are resolved. And at least between election years, American leaders have been content to let the matter lie, so as to preserve hope for Arab-Israeli negotiations.

In that spirit, President Reagan's quiet message to Tel Aviv—or rather, Jerusalem—should be easy to compose: I'll move the embassy tomorrow, if you insist, but to your "juridical" capital of "West Jerusalem." If I move, I shall also have to proclaim at every turn that East Jerusalem is "occupied" and that its borders and status are unsettled.

It is hard to believe that Israel wants to revive such conflict with America. So why are politicians playing with this flame? If there is a grievance, it is for Israel to press, not Congress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Europe and the Third World

[African, Caribbean and Pacific countries hope the European Community will surmount its summit failure.] They would like to believe that because a united Community is easier to negotiate with than a dismembered Europe, a European common market would enable its industries to pick up faster from the throes of inflation. This would stimulate demand for imports from ACP countries.

ACP countries believe, too, that an economically strong Europe would address itself more seriously to the deteriorating terms of trade. A strong Europe may also find it easier to give investments the importance they deserve. Only investments—joint ones between private individuals and institutions, if necessary—can give ACP countries the economic dose they require to stay afloat.

—The Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Mitterrand Visits America

François Mitterrand is a socialist who disagrees with much that the United States does in the world, but he is also a patriot whose common sense tells him that, in the things that matter, France and America stand together. His visit should be viewed in that light.

During most of the years since World War II there has been a certain anti-Americanism in France. The late Charles de Gaulle tended to define French independence in terms of separatism from American policy. One would have thought that these differences would have been especially pronounced in an era in which France was led by Mr. Mitterrand, a convinced socialist, and the United States was led

by Ronald Reagan, an ideological conservative. Things haven't worked out that way.

France, to be sure, still has a view of Third World problems that is different from that of the United States. Also, the French, along with other Europeans, are very upset over the Reagan economic policies that translate into high interest rates and an overvalued dollar. But Mr. Mitterrand has kept his eyes on something more important—the ability of the West to cope with Soviet bullying.

The French leader has used his considerable political weight to warn West Germany not to fall victim to the temptation to play Washington against Moscow, for reasons of domestic German politics. [He] has been the staunchest supporter of the NATO plan for deploying U.S.-made missiles as an offset against the Soviet SS-20 missiles that are already in place. In truth, the evolution of French attitudes reflects far more than a change in leadership. It also involves a dramatic shift in the view of French intellectuals, who are no longer inclined to give the Soviet Union the benefit of the doubt. At a time when the West German political situation is in flux, Americans have a special reason to appreciate Mr. Mitterrand's France as a solid anchor of the West.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Some Lebanese Aren't Ready

National reconciliation in Lebanon failed because not enough people are yet ready for it. Too many believe that if they hang on longer, almost certainly with a few more rounds of bloodletting, they will get more than was on offer in the artificial environs of Lausanne.

—The Guardian (London).

Khomeini May Be on the Verge of a Sweep

By Milton Viorst

WASHINGTON—President Reagan, his eyes fixed on the Kremlin, had better take a good look at Iran. Ayatollah Khomeini may be on the point of precipitating one of the biggest geopolitical upheavals since World War II.

Reports from the front indicate that Iran's forces may be nearing a breakthrough. According to military analysts, Iraq, heavily outnumbered, is being exhausted by Iran's relentless human-wave offensives. Apparent use of poison gas may be a sign of Iraqi desperation. A forthcoming Iranian offensive could sweep the Iraqi away.

President Reagan's recent public statements indicate a growing awareness of the danger of an Iranian victory. But the concerns he has expressed are for the Gulf as a waterway. In fact the threat is more serious than that.

U.S. strategic thinking has for so long been oriented toward the Mediterranean edge of the Fertile Crescent that it has scarcely taken account of the perils that an underarmed but highly motivated army can present on the eastern flank. Ayatollah Khomeini, apart from his religious zealotry, stands for an Iran which for centuries has challenged the Arab world. If he succeeds in occupying Baghdad, or in bringing down Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, it would be naive to believe that his appetite would be satisfied.

Mr. Hussein's regime offends the ayatollah, who, during years of exile in Iraq, worked tirelessly

to subvert its secular, socialist-oriented tenets. Mr. Hussein, himself a tyrant, started the war. His reason, he says, was to save Iraq from Ayatollah Khomeini's attempt to set up the kind of radical theocracy he established in Iran.

The ayatollah's target is not just Iraq, however. No Arab regime is Persian enough or pure enough to meet his exalted standards.

If Iran's army vanquishes Iraq, it would almost surely turn south to swallow up the pro-Western oil states—Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain—on the shore of the Gulf. Saudi Arabia is unlikely to organize itself to resist. It is not farfetched to imagine Iran acquiring control of all the oil on the Gulf's periphery. Would the ayatollah stop there? Islamic fundamentalists who are already installed in every Arab state would serve as a fifth column, preparing the way for his armed forces.

Hafez al-Assad's Syria, currently riding high as master of Lebanon, recently fought a nasty little civil war against fundamentalists at home. Although he has taken Iran's side in the current war, Mr. Assad subscribes to the same Baathist tenets as Iraq. Most Arabs would bet their worry beads that Ayatollah Khomeini in victory would not show Mr. Assad the slightest pity.

The ayatollah already has a beachhead among

the Shiites in Lebanon. The recent victory of three Islamic fundamentalists in elections in Jordan demonstrates that even there he has support.

Israel is almost surely his ultimate target. If America, as was learned during the hostage crisis of 1979-81, is a Big Satan, Israel is Satan on only a smaller scale. Israel has been slow to see this.

It exploited traditional Persian-Arab hostility to befuddle the late shah. It remained helpful to Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini took over, supplying arms and ignoring vicious anti-Israeli slogans. Quite possibly the Khomeini regime would not have survived the early stage of the war, which Iraq dominated, without Israeli weapons. There is evidence, even now, that Israel is buying Iranian oil and shipping military supplies in return.

Mr. Reagan's record in Lebanon, and Israel's, show how vulnerable both are to surprises. They could wake up one morning to find Ayatollah Khomeini installed on the Jordan River.

Mr. Reagan remains obsessed with the Russians, a relatively feeble force in the Middle East, and the Israelis with the Arabs, who have not for years had the capacity to do them serious damage. But the security situation in the Middle East is changing ominously. Staying faithful to the old strategic clichés could prove disastrous.

The writer, a specialist in Middle East affairs, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

Where 'to Run for Office Is To Run for the Cemetery'

By Guillermo Ungo

The writer is president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador and a vice president of the Socialist International.

PANAMA CITY—The presidential election in El Salvador on Sunday will not be free or democratic. Nor will it contribute to a resolution of the main problems of the country—war, military dictatorship, widespread violations of human rights, economic and political crises and foreign intervention.

The election takes place in a setting very different from that of a U.S. election. It is being held in the midst of a full-scale war that now spreads over most of the country. More than 45,000 people, almost 1 percent of the population, have been killed in the last four years by death squads and the armed forces. Hundreds of people are under arrest or have disappeared.

All independent press and broadcasting has been destroyed by the army and the oligarchy. What is left of the press is controlled by the hard right and the armed forces. Free campaigns and political organizing are impossible in this atmosphere of repression, fear and death. For members of the opposition to run for office is to run for the cemetery.

In this atmosphere, the opposition feels that an election is premature. We believe that peace, justice, respect for human rights and the foundations of a democratic system—the conditions for free and democratic elections—must come first. This is precisely what we want and propose. Thereafter, we would be ready for general elections.

The approaching election, far from improving the political situa-



'And I solemnly promise to punish those right-wing killers.'

We in the opposition are sharply

aware of the economic and geopolitical realities we will face if we achieve a share of power. This, and our experience within the left in our coalition of armed and unarmed groups, has contributed to a maturing of the Salvadoran opposition. It has shaped our ideology—our wish for a democratic and nonaligned revolution. We want a new relationship with the United States, a relationship based on mutual respect and cooperation. We believe that such ties are necessary and possible.

Yet so far Washington has been indifferent to our goal—hostile to real democracy and nonalignment. It continues to support dictatorship, to manipulate and destroy democracies, to disrupt Latin

Americans' progress toward inde-

pendence and nonalignment. It has shown that it is hostile to revolution in a small neighboring country no matter what the nature and ideology of that revolution.

This, of course, makes it all the more difficult—if not impossible—to achieve our hopes for a democratic and nonaligned revolution. Instead, the United States should be helping to create space for peace, democracy and nonalignment.

We in the Salvadoran opposition are facing our responsibilities. It is time for the Reagan administration and Congress to face theirs. Otherwise we may soon be caught up in a large and violent confrontation that we would all prefer to avoid.

The New York Times.

Mitterrand Deserves a Hearing From Americans

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON—Americans owe a careful hearing to visiting President François Mitterrand of France, currently on a coast-to-coast tour of the United States.

The ritual hobnobbing with Washington's high and mighty was not supposed to produce more than the usual reaffirmations of friendship and shared principles, some clear definition of areas of agreement—and agreements to disagree on particular points.

While the French view of the world is a healthy antidote at a time when you can hardly open a journal of opinion without encountering a learned lament over the alarming state of the Atlantic alliance, Henry Kissinger, for one, is proposing major surgery: a far larger European conventional military contribution and a dramatic rearrangement of American and European roles to deal with NATO controversies that he says are "both unprecedented and unsettling."

Returning from a conference of American, European and a few Soviets in West Berlin, Arthur Schlesinger Jr. reported dire findings.

No less than other Europeans, the French resent a lack of adequate U.S. consultation. They, too, perceive a tendency of the Reagan administration to turn every Third World conflict into an East-West cockpit. They also see an overbearing, too-demanding U.S. insistence that Europe shoulder a far larger share of the Alliance

defense budget at a time when U.S. economic policies are severely damaging European economies.

The French prize their own independent nuclear force. Mr. Mitterrand, no less than Charles de Gaulle, insists on an arm's-length relationship with NATO: French forces available but not integrated into the NATO command structure, with France sitting in on NATO councils.

While expressing an understanding of the U.S. preoccupation with its Soviet superpower adversary, Mr. Mitterrand draws a practical distinction. "We French live on the same continent as the Russians and harbor no hostility toward them... Given the confidence we have in ourselves, none of us should hesitate to enter into dialogue with the Soviet Union... We have always favored maintaining trade relations."

And yet, for all that, France is uniquely positioned among all the NATO allies to be part of the solution. Mr. Mitterrand's anti-communist credentials are beyond question. So is his dedication to the Atlantic alliance, if not to all its workings. At a time when Europe is not exactly blessed with towering leaders of the stature of an Adenauer, a Churchill, or a de Gaulle—or with the vision of a Jean Monnet, who labored a lifetime for a united Europe—Mr. Mitterrand is out front in an effort to get

the West Europeans to do more to improve their own defenses.

Mr. Mitterrand is moving carefully, but with a sense of urgency that is born of two anxieties.

One is an awareness that the Americans will probably not be prepared to continue a costly defense effort in Europe unless the Europeans are willing to do more on their own.

The other is West Germany, where "neutralist" or "nationalist" political pressures could cause West Germans to slip their moorings to the Western alliance in pursuit of some closer connection with East Germany.

Mr. Mitterrand would do nothing to undermine NATO. Nor would he threaten the U.S.-European connection in any way that might undercut the effectiveness of U.S. nuclear deterrence. But he is moving to expand French-German military cooperation.

The two countries have agreed to join in the production of a German-French combat helicopter. Mr. Mitterrand has revived arrangements for systematic defense consultation, which have languished since they were written into a French-German friendship treaty in 1963.

The French are replacing their Pluton tactical nuclear missiles with the longer-range Hades. The significance of this is that Hades missiles would be targeted on East Germany. They would be designed to deter an attack

on France before the attackers had reached West Germany; the Pluton's shorter range would have made West Germany the nuclear battlefield.

The French are taking the lead in a plan to revive the Western European Union, a moribund organization set up after World War II to keep an eye on West German rearmament. Now the idea is to use the WEU as an instrument for promoting "Europeanization" of Europe's defenses, including cooperative production of new weapons and the sharing of weapons technology in an effort to ensure technological independence from the United States.

None of this guarantees that the Europeans will be ready any time soon to take on a substantially larger share of the NATO burden. "The defense ministers are still going to have to deal with the finance ministers," says one knowledgeable European. The crisis in the European Community does not augur well for European collaboration on anything.

But that makes Mr. Mitterrand's various initiatives all the more valuable, if only in relative terms. He is not only worrying about some of the same things that worry U.S. policymakers, he is doing something about them. In the long run, that may prove far more important to U.S. interests than France's distaste for U.S. policy in, say, El Salvador.

The Washington Post.

A Southern African Watershed?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The nonaggression pact with Angola, although still tenuous, looks like a triumph for South Africa. Things are so bad in neighboring Marxist countries that those countries have been obliged to seek respite from Pretoria's pressure.

But, in the longer term, history may record the events as a watershed—as the start away from violence—the long black-white struggle in southern Africa. That is to be hoped, even if for now it appears strengthen the regime of apartheid.

Extremes always reinforce each other. The bloodier the combat, the more South African hard-liners have been convinced that not only the power and privilege but the very survival of white Africans is at stake. Who can say that a reversal of circumstances, a prospect of growth security rather than mounting conflict, will not gradually relax attitudes and isolate the diehards?

No doubt that will not happen automatically. Wisdom and moral courage, must weigh on the side of encouraging what forces there are for conciliation and political maneuver. To be blunt, the experience of black Africa since decolonization has been dreadful. Revolution and war of liberation proved effective only in seizing power, not for improving the miserable condition of the people.

There are important differences in the cases of Mozambique and Angola now. Samora Machel's regime to control large parts of Mozambique to South African-backed rebels. The economy collapsed, aggravated by long drought. In return for denying base to the African National Congress, he will gain breathing space.

Angola, earning dollars from a joint enterprise with the American Gulf Oil Company, is in somewhat better shape, although it has to pay an estimated \$5 to \$6 million a month for Cuban troops. The key issue with South Africa is not over activities in the Republic itself but in Namibia.

Pretoria promised to grant Namibia independence, but each time negotiations reached the moment of decision it found an excuse to back out. Meanwhile, it invaded Angola and supported Angolan rebels to head off Angola-based Namibian guerrillas.

Now Prime Minister P.W. Botha has put the month-old cease-fire on withdrawal from Angola in doubt. Both sides may be maneuvering for position rather than digging in. It is hard to tell at this point, but there does seem to be a mutual desire for way out of the long confrontation.

South Africa's purposes are clear. The formal ceremony with Mr. Machel, the most militant of the "iron line" leaders, was a major breach in the ever more theoretical Africa boycott of South Africa. Pretoria aims to build a net of economic dependence among its neighbors the permanently inhibits their capacity to challenge its system of apartheid.

South Africa's economic superiority is evident. It is true, as Mr. Botha likes to say, that his country has much to offer in cooperative relations for development. The question whether exchanges will prolong inactivity or gradually bring South Africans to see benefit in extending the rights of citizenship to all the people, thus earning by political and social example the regional primacy they crave and have won economically and militarily. Already, blacks an opposition whites can argue that it is a basic contradiction to deal on an equal basis with black African leaders and enforce racism at home.

Every move toward reducing conflict in the region and racism in South Africa is in the global interest of the United States. It probably does not matter whether Mozambique or Angola see negotiations as an attempt to preserve their beleaguered revolutionary regimes or as a turn toward the West. The less their need for Soviet arms, the less their countries will rely on Moscow.

The next critical step is a Namibian settlement, which will surely bring Cuban withdrawal from Angola. America can afford to break the chicken-and-egg impasse if help create by its demand that the Cubans promise to leave first. With that excuse removed, the press of history can move Pretoria toward a peace treaty.

It seems wildly optimistic to see the day when southern Africa as a whole is scratched off the list of trouble regions whose conflicts could provoke superpower confrontation. But the possibility may be coming. The United States should seize the opportunity. It could break the deadlock.

The New York Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Carrie Nation Assails English

NEW YORK—The Baltic arrived [on March 21] with Mrs. Carrie Nation in the second cabin, whose other occupants had a tempestuous voyage. Stewards said that Mrs. Nation snatched cigars and cigarettes from the mouths of passengers and made the voyage still more miserable by denouncing them when they took alcoholic drinks. She escaped being put in irons. Mrs. Nation harangued reporters at the dock on observations she made in England. She said: "Nobody in England has an original thought. I never saw so many cowards. Even the clergymen are cowards. It is because they don't want to lose their meat tickets. I never saw so many men and women drunkards as in London. Whatever political differences there may be between the Liberals, the Tories and the Laborites, they are all for rum."

1934: Fire Devastates Japanese Port

HAKODATE, Japan—At least 1,000 persons have lost their lives, while 120,000 have been rendered homeless by a fire which laid waste to two-thirds of Hakodate [on March 21] and is still smoldering in the ruins of the city. Another 2,000 persons are still unaccounted for and it is feared that the final death toll may be double the present official estimate. Thousands fled to the hills above the town where they sought such shelter as could be found from the bitter cold. The fire was caused by the toppling over of a chimney shaft of the Hakodate public baths, the resulting blaze being swept through the city by a strong wind. While it is still impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage, it is estimated at \$8,000,000. Hakodate is a seaport and industrial center on the island of Hokkaido, northern Japan.

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Dialogue at UNESCO

As chairman of the so-called Information Group at UNESCO—an informal consultative group which meets regularly to share information and is made up of 24 states which are also members of the OECD—I wish to comment briefly on your March 16 report entitled "24 Nations Ask Changes at UNESCO."

As the article is open to a number of interpretations, I would like to explain that a working document has been prepared within the group which is an analysis of UNESCO's long-standing problems and contains proposals for solving them. It meets with the agreement of a large majority of the states making up the group, and has been made available to other groups of member states at UNESCO and to the director-general in order to find common ground and provide a basis for discussion and dialogue on how matters at UNESCO can be improved.

Efforts to change UNESCO will be successful to the extent that a cooperative effort and united will can be

developed among the majority of member states. The sharing of this document with other member states and with the director-general is the first step in this process.

The purpose of this initiative is to begin a frank and constructive dialogue with all concerned.

It is hoped that by taking advantage of the perceptible mood for renewal in all quarters at UNESCO, progress on a number of issues can begin with the spring session of UNESCO's executive board.

A.J. PHRYDAS, Ambassador of Greece, UNESCO, Paris.

FitzGerald in America

I have been an avid reader of the International Herald Tribune since it became available in Northern Ireland two weeks ago. Your coverage of the American primaries is unrivaled in the United Kingdom or Ireland and I commend you for it. However, I was most disappointed and surprised to see not a mention of Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's address to a

joint session of the U.S. Congress on March 15. In his address to a packed chamber, Dr. FitzGerald appealed to Britain to respond to the report of the New Ireland Forum, and to the United States to support what the Forum is trying to achieve.

I find your omission difficult to understand, especially so in the light of the quite proper prominence that you gave to the March 14 murder attempt on Gerry Adams.

MARTIN O'BRIEN, Editor, The Irish News, Belfast.

Sandino: 'Just a Bandit'

Regarding the opinion column "Don Augusto Cesar Hunts the Colossus" (Feb. 23) by Peter Kornbluh:

If the writer will continue researching, he may find that in the early 1920s the Nicaraguan government was heavily in debt to Britain, which had no hope of collecting and threatened to send troops. That could have led to colonization, but then the United States pulled out its Monroe Doctrine and put a stop to it.

Britain was adamant, so an agreement was made whereby a U.S. Marine colonel was placed in charge of customs collections in Managua and a small detachment of marines was to train the Guardia Nacional. This ensured the British of repayment of the debt from a stabilized nation whose strength could deter revolutions.

In this same time span, many bandit gangs, soldiers of fortune and other adventurers roamed the hills of Central America, raiding village banks and wealthy businesses.

Don Augusto Cesar Sandino and his so-called revolutionaries were just another bandit gang of the times. To keep them from destabilizing the country, the Guardia Nacional, with U.S. marines participating, set out to capture Sandino. He was finally captured to a meeting and killed, thus ending the activities of his gang. The marines were withdrawn after his death, but the post of chief of customs continued to be occupied by a marine colonel until the debt was finally paid off in the 1970s.

Nicaraguans were not enemies of the United States nor were they treated

as such; the country was neither conquered nor occupied. Relations between the two governments were excellent until the current group took over and made Nicaragua into a advance base for communism.

F.P. SCHULTZ, Bandung, Indonesia.

Whittaker Chambers

George Will is an articulate conservative spokesman, but in his March column hailing "Witness," the memoir of Whittaker Chambers, as comparable to "The Education of Henry Adams," he shows a remarkable surrender of intellectual standards: political partisanship. Henry Adams reflected deeply about the meaning of the American enterprise. "Witness" was at best the self-exculpation of a man who moved uneasily between the margins of American politics. It is a pity, as Philip Geyel argued in his March 1 column, that the medal should be exploited for narrowly political purpose.

DON MEIKLEJOHN, Florence.

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[illegible]

United Press International

But he told the senators that there are areas the industry where imports did not have much impact and thus should not be considered major factor in merger cases.

The Associated Press

The company makes products and supplies services in the areas of electronics and defense telecommunications and energy.

(Continued From Back Page)

[illegible][illegible]

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Britain's Talbot Appoints Chief Executive

Talbot UK, the British subsidiary of Peugeot of France, has named Geoffrey Whalen chief executive officer and has reported its first profit in a decade. Previously assistant managing director for manufacturing, personnel and industrial relations, Mr. Whalen succeeds George Turnbull.

Mr. Turnbull's five-year contract as managing director and chairman expires in April. From Talbot he will move to Incheape, the international trading and vehicle-distribution group, where he has been named managing director.

Jean Bollet, vice president of Automobiles Peugeot, the parent company, has been appointed non-executive chairman of Talbot UK, beginning next month.

Talbot made an after-tax profit last year of £3.1 million (\$2.1 million) in contrast to a £54.7-million loss in 1982. The company was last profitable in 1973, when it earned £3.75 million.

Mr. Whalen's appointment is seen by industry analysts as a vote of confidence by Peugeot in British management.

The company was profitable last year largely because of stronger demand from Iran for Talbot cars. These cars are sold on the old Hillman Hunter, a four-door saloon car with a trunk, and were sold in Iran as the Peykan, the country's best-selling car.

Talbot provided the "guts" of the car—the engine, transmissions and suspension—while the Iranians made the rest, including the

Security Pacific Names Smith Vice Chairman

Security Pacific Corp., with assets of more than \$40 billion, has elected Robert Smith vice chairman and member of the office of the chief executive. He succeeds Frank Cabot, who resigned to become chairman and chief executive officer of Crocker National Bank, 57-percent owned by Britain's Midland Bank PLC.

In related moves at Security Pacific, William Ford was elected vice chairman; John Koonen, an executive vice president, was also elected chief financial officer; and David Loveloy, Security Pacific's treasurer, was also elected an executive vice president.

body panels, wheels, battery, trim and glass.

Last year Talbot sold 87,840 kits to Iran, nearly twice as many as it sold in 1982, and shipped £25 million of spare parts to the country. The total value of kits and parts exported to Iran was about £125 million.

Pan American World Airways has named A.L. Rauschenplat, 51, to head the airline's Latin American operations. Mr. Rauschenplat succeeds Patrick J. Oliver, who retired. Previously, Mr. Rauschenplat was the carrier's systems director for field operations.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 8

Instrumentarium Pushing Into Diagnostic Gear

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Oy Instrumentarium AB was founded in 1900 by the Finnish Association of Medical Doctors as an importer of surgical equipment. Domestic sales and distribution of about 10,000 medical products are still a major part of its business, but it is the company's push into high-technology diagnostic instruments that has attracted the attention of investors.

U.S. analysts are impressed with the Finnish company's products in the new field of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging technology. NMR works by exciting atoms in the body by strong magnetic fields. Energy emissions from the atoms are gathered and formed into images, which allow viewing of soft tissues and liquid accumulations invisible to X-rays.

NMR equipment designed to obtain high-resolution images operates with such powerful magnetic fields that the equipment must be specially insulated within hospitals and clinics. Instrumentarium offers lower-resolution equipment that does not require extensive insulation.

—By LYNNE CURRY in London

"You can get a very fast screening for emergency rooms," Matti Kaveri, the company's 38-year-old president, explains. "This can be quite a good tool for a surgeon, but we also try to make this as simple as possible, so it is not just for people who are highly qualified [image] interpreters."

Mr. Kaveri said Instrumentarium's NMR equipment could find a market in many hospitals and some larger medical practices as a screening tool for patients, who could then be sent to special centers for examination by the more expensive high-resolution methods. The company expects approval to distribute its NMR equipment in the United States.

Joe Pikul, an analyst at Arabold & Bleichroeder Inc., a New York brokerage, calls Instrumentarium "a great slot" for investment and a probable "sleeping stock" coming out of the present bear market. "But he cautioned that a leading New York hospital had recently vetoed the purchase of a sophisticated and expensive NMR system, illustrating that 'cost is a factor.'"

Mr. Kaveri contends that Instrumentarium's NMR equipment is priced near the high end of what

it costs to purchase ultrasound systems, a competing form of technology. He emphasizes that NMR offers a rapid means of diagnosing internal bleeding and other fluid accumulations in the body or damage to soft tissues.

While analysts are impressed with Instrumentarium's NMR products, some are not sure that the company's shares are favorably priced. "I like the NMR," says Gerry Nordberg, a partner in Reinheimer Nordberg Inc., a New York brokerage specializing in Scandinavian securities. "My problem is you have two fairly mundane divisions. A large proportion of the sales and earnings are in eyeglasses and commercial kitchens."

Instrumentarium's 1983 sales were 760 million markkaa (\$159 million), up 13 percent from 1982, while net income after taxes, but before appropriations, rose 20 percent to 60 million markkaa. While a divisional breakdown of 1983 sales was not available, in 1982, sales of optical goods, mostly eyeglasses and contact lenses in Finland, and sales of hospital catering equipment made up nearly half of total sales, with a much higher proportion in high-technology product areas.

Instrumentarium's Datex division develops and makes monitoring equipment for anesthesiologists, including devices suited to new methods introduced in Scandinavia that are still seeking acceptance in other medical communities. "The operating room is a small market area, but this is an area where Scandinavian anesthesiologists are world leaders, where the U.S. market comes, almost always, behind the European market," Mr. Kaveri says.

Mr. Kaveri says he may consider listing shares of the medium-sized Finnish company in London or even Stockholm someday. He can take his time picking the second and third foreign markets for Instrumentarium's shares, having cleared the hurdle of an over-the-counter listing in New York in late summer of 1983 as the first Finnish company ever to list its shares in the United States.

A major reason for Instrumentarium's listing of 13 million American Depository Shares, representing 325,000 Class B shares in the company, was to raise funds and create a pool of shares traded in the

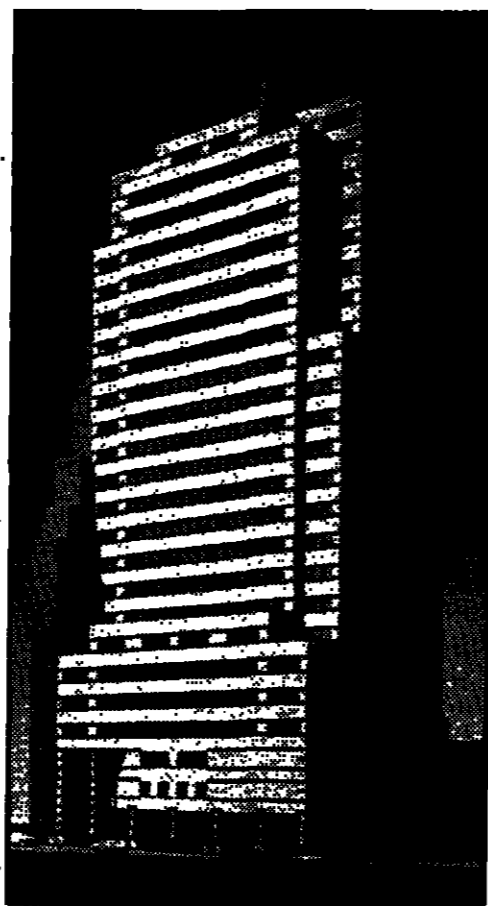
Matti Kaveri

United States that could possibly be used to acquire a U.S. medical supplies company.

One reason for a foreign acquisition would be to gain marketing resources, Mr. Kaveri explained. But he said Instrumentarium has yet to find an attractive candidate, he said.

"During the last three years, the prices of medical companies have been so high, that if you invest in that kind of acquisition, and begin to think how you are going to get your money back, you have to be in tremendous growth and earnings," he said.

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هكزامن الأصيل

France Puts Official Seal on Fashion

Ministerial Lunches at Week's Shows

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like the two tricolors floating above the "Journées de la Mode" sign in the Tuileries gardens, French fashion has been more official than ever in two successive days this week as government ministers and the fashion press. On Tuesday, the minister of the interior, Jacques Foccart, and his wife, Anne, hosted the ministerial luncheon at the ministry. Among the guests were Yves Saint Laurent and Pierre Bergé, and Robert Lipp, president of the Union des Artistes Français. In a hyacinth garden, the lunch spent talking about the costume that will open next week the Musée des Arts Décoratifs on the Rue de Rivoli.

Charles-Roux is in charge of the first exhibition, "La Mode et le Dessin" (Fashion and Drawing), which will be a selection of 20th-century fashion designs from 1940, set off by texts by French authors. The "bombe" of the exhibition is a dress by Yves Saint Laurent, which will be a selection of 20th-century fashion designs from 1940, set off by texts by French authors.

Laurent was there, presumably because the second exhibition, "La Mode et le Dessin" (Fashion and Drawing), which will be a selection of 20th-century fashion designs from 1940, set off by texts by French authors.

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Comme des Garçons presented this number in layered gray and black jersey at the Paris ready-to-wear showings

which has become Japanese day. The question in everybody's mind was, "Do the Japanese have anywhere to go?" After the culture shock they produced last season, and with the waves still being felt all over the world, the answer remains: "If beauty is in the eye of the beholder, it will take a lot of looking before ordinary people can see it."

Truth is that the Japanese have almost come full circle and they run the risk of walking through the same tracks. The asymmetrical draping, the strange layerings, the weirdo shoes and the equally weirdo make-up (with red ears and no lipstick) were all there, and so was the archaic feeling of the clothes — but the impact was not so strong as last season, despite the theatrics and head-splitting music.

However, two things have happened this season: Color has caught up with the Japanese and so has the female body. For the first time, and although the Japanese designers still show a lot of black, gray and navy, there was a brightening of the palette. Rei Kawakubo, who designs the brand Comme des Garçons, did it with warm and subtle earth shades; her fabrics are reportedly colored in rice fields with natural dyes. Yohji Yamamoto went further with acid lemon and orange and even frankly red at the end of the show.

As for the figure, one had the feeling that somewhere under all those layers there was a woman's body. Some of the clothes, notably at Junko Koshino's, were wrapped and tied with the preciseness of Egyptian mummy bindings. Clinging jersey, of which there was a lot, helped.

The Japanese still have no sense of humor, which makes all the difference between them and the London scene that they have abundantly copied. But they still win hands down with beautiful fabrics and a sense of volume and proportion that comes through forcefully.

The best part of a cleaner-cut Comme des Garçons was the beginning, especially the uneven, layered togas, which mixed chrysanthemum prints with paper-thin, solid-colored satins. Junko Koshino hid very normal and understandable clothes under theatrical shapes that floated over the runway like wild, black birds. By far the strongest hand was Yohji Yamamoto's in his showing of the best coats and jackets in town, plus equally powerful knits.

Buyers are now used to reading these clothes, which seem to appeal to the world's youth, who will not dress like the Establishment. Kai Ruttenstein, of Bloomingdale's, for one, had the right approach. "We buy it in small doses," he said. "T-shirts here, skirts and coats there."

Sikh Radical Warns New Delhi of Punjab Revolt

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The leader of the radical wing of the movement for greater Sikh autonomy in the northwest state of Punjab warned Thursday that a new offensive by the Indian government against Sikh militancy would assure a renewal of violence in the state.

The Sikh leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, said that the government's decision to register a case of sedition against Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali Party president and head of a moderate Sikh faction, was forcing Sikhs to adopt a "path of revolt."

He added that a government ban on the All-India Sikh Students' Federation had inflamed passions against the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Bhindranwale's remarks, in a statement in the Sikh Golden Temple shrine in Amritsar, underscored the increasing unity between the two leaders at a time when the government appears intent on dividing the two factions.

The crackdown on the student's federation and the legal moves against Mr. Longowal are viewed by Sikh activists here as indications of a new government strategy to deal with the Punjab crisis. The aim, the activists maintain, is to judge Mr. Longowal away from the center of the protest movement and to isolate Mr. Bhindranwale, possibly forcing him into action that would justify the use of security forces inside the Golden Temple complex, which is heavily guarded by Sikhs.

Increasingly, events have slipped beyond the control of Mr. Longowal, who is considered to favor nonviolence, and into the hands of Sikh fundamentalist extremists led by Mr. Bhindranwale.



Harchand Singh Longowal — gets support of radicals

The two movements had acted separately during most of the 19-month-long Sikh agitation for political power in Punjab. Then Mr. Longowal's mainstream Akali Party shifted its protest from rural parts of the state to Amritsar, to join Mr. Bhindranwale's militants in a unified stand against Mrs. Gandhi's government.

At the same time, the students' federation, which calls for secession, has come under the influence of Mr. Bhindranwale. Amrik Singh, the federation's president, is a close associate of Mr. Bhindranwale, and the students' most militant leaders have been living in the sanctuary of the temple complex and functioning there as a pressure group of hardliners.

Since the arrest of about 100 student activists since the federation was banned on Monday by government decree, many of its leaders have gone underground. Launched 35 years ago under Akali sponsorship and with a secular character, the students' federation is now accused by the government of operating guerrilla training camps. The guerrillas, New Delhi claims, have contributed to a wave of murder and terror in Punjab that has left more than 80 persons dead since mid-February. About 165 have been killed since March 1983, according to the government.

The sedition case against Mr. Longowal is based on the publication of a pamphlet he had circulated among heads of government who attended the Commonwealth summit conference in New Delhi in November, in which he accused the Indian government of torture and repression of Sikh youth and with attempting to erode the Sikh culture. In his appeal, Mr. Longowal asked the delegates to pressure Mrs. Gandhi's government for justice for Sikhs.

However, faced with the prospect of offending religious sensibilities by sending its forces into the temple complex, and even possibly triggering rebellion by moderate Sikhs throughout Punjab, the government appears uncertain over how to press its case against Mr. Longowal.

In a conciliatory tone, Home Affairs Minister P.C. Sethi said in Parliament on Wednesday that no arrest warrant had been issued against Mr. Longowal and that the filing of an initial sedition case, called a first information report, was "purely a technical matter and nothing was being done."

Government spokesmen have since expressed a desire to defuse the crisis by reopening negotiations with the Akali Party, an unlikely occurrence if the case against Mr. Longowal is pressed.

However, the dilemma the government faces is how to deal with the demands put forward by Mr. Bhindranwale's extremist wing, which are not part of the Akali Party's original charter of 45 demands. Mr. Bhindranwale is insisting on recognition of Sikhs as a nation and a separate law for Sikhs. The Akali Party has confined itself to religious demands, most of which have been conceded in principle, and political measures that include increased autonomy but not independence. It also seeks the merger of Punjab-speaking areas of states contiguous to Punjab and the transfer of Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, to Punjab jurisdiction.

Also at issue is an Akali demand for a larger share of river waters that flow through Punjab into other states. The central government has

offered to refer the political and economic demands to tribunals, but the Akali Party insists they are not negotiable.

The impasse has left Mrs. Gandhi in a difficult position in the face of parliamentary elections, which must be held before January. Yielding to the Sikh demands would cost her substantial Hindu support in Punjab, where Sikhs hold only a 52-percent majority, as well as in the neighboring states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, which are key voting blocs for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party in the Hindi-speaking Gangetic plain.

Hamburg Fire Kills Woman

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — One woman died and five were injured in four fires that broke out Thursday in Hamburg's St. Pauli red-light district, the police said. A 30-year-old man was arrested on suspicion of having set the fires, the police said.



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5 Cuban Refugees Up in the Air, Seeking Someplace to Call Home

United Press International

LONDON — British immigration officials searched Thursday for a country willing to accept five Cuban refugees who have spent much of the last three weeks on jumbo jets crossing the Caribbean and Atlantic.

The five have spent eight consecutive days and covered 20,000 miles (32,000 kilometers) jetting back and forth between London and Kingston, Jamaica, on British Airways, which has spent more than \$13,500 to feed and fly them.

The five, a married couple and three men, left Cuba, wanting to settle in Florida. Frustrated by delays in getting U.S. entry permits, they flew on March 1 from Jamaica to Nassau, the Bahamas.

The Bahamians would not accept them because they had no passports and after 12 days sent the five to Jamaica, beginning their saga aboard British Airways jumbo jets. They have been refused entry by the Bahamas, three times by Jamaica, and by Bermuda and Britain twice each.

They were finally placed Wednesday in the custody of British immigration officials at Heathrow Airport while the Home Office and British Airways sought help from the United Nations or the British High Commission in Jamaica. In the meantime, they were housed at the Harmondsworth Detention Center near Heathrow.

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Nicaragua to Name U.S. Envoy

Reagan Aides Say Guerrilla Heroine Is Unsuitable for Post

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government plans to nominate a Sandinist guerrilla heroine, Nora Astorga, as ambassador to the United States.

Some Reagan administration officials said, however, that they hoped to prevent Miss Astorga's nomination from being accepted by Washington. They said her activities during the Sandinist-led revolution made her unsuitable for a diplomatic post.

Miss Astorga, 39, rose to national fame six years ago after a high-ranking Nicaraguan National Guard officer was found murdered in her bedroom. Since the Sandinist victory in 1979, she has held several important government posts.

The man she said she helped murder, General Reynaldo Pérez Vega, was the second-ranking officer in the National Guard under President Anastasio Somoza. U.S. intelligence officials said that General Pérez had been a Central Intelligence Agency "asset" in Nicaragua and that they had considered him a colleague.

Speaking in Managua on Tuesday, Miss Astorga, now deputy foreign minister, said she expected her nomination to be accepted by Washington within four weeks. Reagan administration officials said, however, that the CIA, the

Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council had already expressed concern about the nomination. State Department opinion on the matter was said to be divided.

Under established diplomatic practice, the Nicaraguans would send a formal note to the United States asking for "agreement" that Miss Astorga be the next ambassador. The withholding of agreement is very rare and is usually not publicized. The State Department declined comment Wednesday.

Western diplomats in Managua said a U.S. refusal to accept Miss Astorga because of an act she committed during the revolution would further increase hostility between Washington and Managua.

This month, the Reagan administration said it would nominate Harry E. Bergold as U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, replacing Anthony C.E. Quainton. The selection of Mr. Bergold was quickly accepted by Nicaragua.

Sources close to the Nicaraguan government said Miss Astorga had been selected because she has ably advocated the Sandinist cause in countless interviews and speeches, both in Nicaragua and abroad. Some Sandinists have complained privately that their ambassadors in Washington have not denounced the U.S. government with enough vigor.

The present Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Antonio Jarquin, has been in the post about a year. Miss Astorga described the change as routine.

Miss Astorga attended Roman Catholic schools in Nicaragua and also lived briefly in Italy and the United States. She entered law school in Managua and made her first contacts with the Sandinists there in 1969.

After the killing of General Pérez, on March 8, 1978, Miss Astorga disappeared.

Days later, she sent a picture of herself in guerrilla fatigues to the newspaper La Prensa, which published it on the front page. With it was a communiqué in which Miss Astorga called the killing of General Pérez an act of "revolutionary justice" and urged all Nicaraguans to participate actively in the process of popular insurrection against the Somoza regime.

Speaking in 1980, Miss Astorga said the decision to participate in the murder was "very painful" for her, especially since it meant she would have to leave her children for as long as the war continued.

Soviet Aid Promised
The Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua said Wednesday night the Soviet Union would help mobilize "other world forces" to defend the nation from U.S. aggression. Reuters reported from Managua. A Soviet oil tanker, the Lugansk,



Daniel Ortega Saavedra giving a speech in Mexico City, before cutting short his visit to return to Nicaragua.

hit a mine in Nicaragua's Puerto Sandino harbor, 40 miles (65 kilometers) southwest of Managua, on Tuesday. Five crewmen were injured and the ship, which was hauling 250,000 barrels of crude, was heavily damaged.

The mine was laid by CIA-backed rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, Nicaragua said. The group has acknowledged placing mines at Puerto Sandino.

The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, formally protested the incident to the United States, which backs the Nicaraguan

Democratic Force. The United States rejected the protest.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the leader of Nicaragua's junta, said Wednesday that Nicaragua had asked for international help "to get the necessary equipment that will permit us to clear our ports of this type of terrorist explosive," United Press International reported.

Mr. Ortega said requests for mine-sweeping equipment are "well under way," but declined to say which countries had been contacted.

East Germany Rehabilitates Prussia To Bolster Its Historical Legitimacy

By Henry Tanner

BERLIN — East Germany's Communist leaders are reviving Prussian history in an effort to give their 35-year-old state a solid historical underpinning and to cultivate an East German national feeling.

Frederick the Great, the Prussian general who fought Napoleon, the political reformers and neoclassical architects of the early 19th century and, more recently, even Otto von Bismarck are back on their pedestals, or at least in the newspapers and school books. Martin Luther was honored last year on the 500th anniversary of his birth.

It was not always so. After World War II and the partition of Germany, the official impulse of the new state was to make a complete break with the past. "Today, we know that our state was not created by a single generation but has much deeper roots in the past," an East Berlin intellectual said. Young people cannot grow up without history but need a feeling of history to develop a national consciousness, he added.

The revival of history is evident throughout the center of East Berlin.

A famous 19th-century monument of Frederick the Great, riding high on his horse and surrounded by his officers, is back in its honored place on the expanse of Unter den Linden, the city's most famous avenue. It was brought back in 1980 after being kept out of sight for four decades outside Berlin.

It was Erich Honecker, the present Communist Party leader and chief of state, who first referred to Frederick as "the great" again. Many others still prefer the more modest "Frederick II."

A few steps away, each on his pedestal, are Gerhard von Scharnhorst and August Neidhardt von Gneisenau, two Prussian Army commanders who fought against Napoleon. In the same row is General Ludwig Yorck von Wartenburg, who formed a common front with the Russians and turned on Napoleon in 1813 without waiting for orders from his hesitant king, Frederick Wilhelm III.

Next to him is Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, the Prussian field marshal who played a decisive role in Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo.

The four old statues, all of them put back recently, are standing in a shaded little park called Bebel Square, named after August Bebel, a 19th-century socialist. Nearby, still on Unter den Linden, the statue of Baron Karl vom und zum

Stein, a civilian reformer and symbol of progress, is back. His monument carries a dedication by "the grateful fatherland."

The Berlin Cathedral, across the avenue, is being restored at great expense, partly with funds provided by West German Protestants. And on a bridge across the River Spree, the 19th-century allegorical figures placed there by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, Prussia's foremost architect and urbanist, have been back recently.

Schinkel, who was responsible for most of the Berlin public buildings of his time, is mentioned frequently and with admiration. A lavishly illustrated book on him can be bought in the lobby of the Palace Hotel, which Swedish architects have built with great care between the cathedral and other historic landmarks.

The latest adventure in reviving history is a biography of Bismarck by Gerd Engberg, a historian, which is to be published soon.

Until now, Bismarck, the chancellor of Imperial Germany from 1871 to 1890, was seen in official East Germany as an overbearing reactionary Prussian Junker, remembered mostly for having banned the Socialist Party. Now he is described as a nation builder and political thinker, even though perhaps on the wrong side of the barricades, and it is said that he showed considerable intelligence in the handling of his relations with Russia.

West German historians believe that the revival of history fulfills an urgent political and psychological need of the East Germans. One said: "They know that this state was not created by the working class, contrary to their initial propaganda. They have the problem that people want to leave and they want to give them something solid to hang on to."

"They have the proximity of West Germany, and the fact that their people are watching Western television every day. Their state is 35 years old. Their policy has always been to maintain it as a separate German state; they want to delineate it clearly from West Germany as well as their Eastern neighbors. So they need history, German history, on their own home ground."

Some West German intellectuals fear that the East Germans are laying the groundwork for a claim that they, and not the Federal Republic, are the legitimate heirs of German history. West German historians also are wrestling with the problem of German history and new books are frequent.

Not all the reminders of history in East Berlin are new. At the Alte Wache, the Old Guardhouse, right

under the stony eyes of Frederick the Great, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and the other Prussian goose-stepping soldiers guard every half hour to bag commands and with a grim militaristic precision that we have pleased any Prussian commander.

They are guarding the old monument to the unknown soldier, which is now the monument to victims of fascism and militarism.

The soldiers' insignia and gray uniforms, with boots and breeches, are virtually the same as those of the prewar German Wehrmacht. Only the helmet is different. It is said that Walter Bracht, Mr. Honecker's predecessor, wanted his army to look different from the German counterpart, whose forms recall the American as well as from the Soviet Army whose ways he might have in mind.

Old buildings in provincial as well as in Berlin are now restored in approximately original shapes and colors, unlike the huge impersonal structures that were put up during the first 20 years after the war. Landmarks that could have saved were torn down just to get history.

U.K. to Investigate Loss of Document In a Phone Booth

New York Times Service

LONDON — The Ministry of Defense has said that there is an internal inquiry into a document listing U.S. and U.K. personnel working on a classified project was left in a phone booth at Heathrow Airport.

"The document itself isn't classified," a ministry spokesman said. "But it relates to an exercise most certainly is." He said possible that "somebody in the project inadvertently left behind after making a call, found the three typewritten in the booth and took the document to the Times of London, which informed the government."

The document carried the title "Cold Witness" and listed names, telephone numbers and addresses of 23 officers and officials attached to military search offices and laboring in Britain and in the United States. The Times said some of the corresponded with those listed in Pentagon telephone directories, worked on radar, early warning systems and naval warfare.

Cuba, Reading a Warning in Grenada Invasion, Alters Tone

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON Post Service
HAVANA — The Cuban government, jolted by a defeat in Grenada that darkened the Cuban revolution's 25th anniversary, appears eager to project a foreign policy of cautious efforts to avoid wider conflict in Central America.

The search for a moderate image, although not an end to traditional support for Latin American revolutionaries, is in part, the natural result of middle age. President Fidel Castro is 56. His revolution, which passed the quarter-century mark Jan. 1, has evolved markedly from its early years, when Latin America seemed ripe for armed uprising.

But the cautious note also seems to have intensified since U.S. forces invaded Grenada on Oct. 25. Mr. Castro's aides say they believe the operation was insignificant militarily but highly significant as a warning that President Ronald Reagan is capable of moving against other countries as well.

Cuba's deputy foreign minister,

Ricardo Alarón, said that Reagan administration officials "have used the invasion as an image which, politically, helps toward an intervention elsewhere."

"What happened in Grenada was a sort of stimulus," he said. "Against this background, Cuban officials have redoubled preparations for attack against Cuba. Mr. Castro's entire government recently took a week off for a refresher in military training. The Cuban Army marked International Women's Day on March 8 by commissioning its first all-women anti-aircraft regiment."

Most Cuban fears, however, center on El Salvador. In the Cuban analysis, the Salvadoran presidential elections Sunday will have little effect on the country's civil war, and the guerrillas have enough strength to defeat the U.S.-backed Salvadoran Army. The prospect of such a foreign policy reversal only months before U.S. elections could push Mr. Reagan to take new steps, officials in Havana reason.

"It is a logic that only leads to more and more direct interven-

tion," Mr. Alarón said, also pointing at U.S. military activity in Honduras.

Cuban officials declare that they favor negotiated solutions to the Salvadoran conflict, even in preference to an outright military victory by the leftist guerrilla forces backed by Cuba and Nicaragua.

"A military victory by the guerrillas now in El Salvador would provoke an immediate U.S. reaction," said Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.

He said that although Cuba believes the guerrillas can win, "we consider the most opportune for El Salvador and for Latin America, for the general context, is first to begin with the principle that the guerrillas can win, and second, through negotiations, to avoid what might occur" if they do.

Mr. Alarón carefully avoided any indication that Cuba might confront the United States militarily through increased help to Nicaragua or to Salvadoran guerrilla forces.

"What can we do?" he said, then added that Cubans could "prepare

ourselves" and "do everything possible politically and diplomatically, make every effort" to prevent direct U.S. intervention or to defeat the policy Mr. Reagan is carrying out.

"But we cannot change the direction of his policies," Mr. Alarón said. "There is no way. We don't have any vote in the United States."

Diplomatic sources said Cuban officials have expressed preference for a negotiated solution in private because they favor a new Salvadoran leadership including civilians likely to emerge from negotiations, rather than the guerrilla military chiefs likely to predominate in a military victory.

Ironically, Cuban talk of a negotiated solution rather than direct revolution in El Salvador recalls Soviet advice to Cuban revolutionaries in the 1960s, advice Mr. Castro rejected then. Mr. Rodríguez, reminded of the dispute with Moscow two decades ago, insisted that his caution for El Salvador did not necessarily apply to other Latin American countries or other times.

The U.S. invasion of Grenada seems to be interpreted in Havana as a blow to revolution in the Western Hemisphere in any case, peaceful or military. This is so not only because U.S. troops occupied the island and installed a favorable government, Cuban officials say, but also because the Grenadian revolution turned blood from its own internal disputes.

Cuban officials frequently use the term "Pol Pot faction" when referring to Grenada's deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, and his hard-line allies who overthrew and killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in October, precipitating the U.S. invasion.

The Cuban ambassador to Grenada at the time, Julian Torres Rizo, has fallen into disfavor because he failed to detect the coming explosion.

"Naturally, Grenada is a defeat," said Mr. Rodríguez. "But naturally the importance of Grenada was more symbolic than real in practice, given the size of the island and its geographical position."

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Val.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.
AT&T	297 1/2	298 1/4	297 1/8	+ 1/8	1,200,000
IBM	182 1/2	183 1/4	182 1/8	+ 1/8	800,000
General Electric	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/8	+ 1/8	600,000
Johnson & Johnson	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	500,000
Merck & Co.	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	400,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	300,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	200,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	100,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	50,000

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8
Trans	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8
Util	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8
Comp	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8

NYSE Index					
Category	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	1,200,000
Industrials	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	800,000
Transp.	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	600,000
Utilities	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	500,000
Commodities	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	400,000

NYSE Diaries					
Category	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Advanced	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	1,200,000
Declined	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	800,000
Unchanged	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	600,000
Volume	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	500,000
Volume down	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	400,000

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Category	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
March 21	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	1,200,000
March 22	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	800,000
March 23	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	600,000
March 24	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	500,000
March 25	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	400,000

AMEX Diaries					
Category	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Advanced	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	1,200,000
Declined	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	800,000
Unchanged	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	600,000
Volume	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	500,000
Volume down	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	400,000

NASDAQ Index					
Category	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	1,200,000
Industrials	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	800,000
Transp.	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	600,000
Utilities	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	500,000
Commodities	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1149 1/4	+ 1/8	400,000

AMEX Most Actives					
Category	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
AT&T	297 1/2	298 1/4	297 1/8	+ 1/8	1,200,000
IBM	182 1/2	183 1/4	182 1/8	+ 1/8	800,000
General Electric	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/8	+ 1/8	600,000
Johnson & Johnson	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	500,000
Merck & Co.	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	400,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	300,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	200,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	100,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	50,000

Dow Off 14.97 After Rally Fails					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8
Trans	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8
Util	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8
Comp	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/4	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Val.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.
AT&T	297 1/2	298 1/4	297 1/8	+ 1/8	1,200,000
IBM	182 1/2	183 1/4	182 1/8	+ 1/8	800,000
General Electric	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/8	+ 1/8	600,000
Johnson & Johnson	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	500,000
Merck & Co.	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	400,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	300,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	200,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	100,000
Amgen	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	+ 1/8	50,000

Dow Off 14.97 After Rally Fails					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Transp	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Chem	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Auto	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Food	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Metals	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Oil	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Tele	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Energy	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Finance	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Real Estate	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Technology	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Media	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Telecom	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Utilities	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Consumer Goods	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Consumer Services	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Industrial Goods	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Capital Goods	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Services	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Products	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Services	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Products & Services	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Products	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Services & Products	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Services & Products & Services	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
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Health Care Equipment & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products & Services & Products	1148 1/2	1150 1/4	1147 1/8	1149 1/2	-1 1/2
Health Care Equipment & Services & Products					

March 23, 1984

Page 7

France Celebrates a Forgotten Sculptor, a Buried Life

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Forty-one years after her death in an insane asylum, a sculptor is being rediscovered in France as a feminist heroine, with her story inspiring books, a play, a proposed movie and the first major retrospective exhibition of her art.

At the turn of the century, Camille Claudel was the foremost female sculptor in France and the most important woman in the lives of the sculptor Auguste Rodin, her lover, and the writer Paul Claudel, her younger brother. Then in 1913, when she was 49 years old, her family had her committed to an asylum. The papers were signed by either her mother or her brother, a rising writer and diplomat who became France's ambassador in Washington and gained acclaim as a playwright and religious poet. At her family's insistence, Camille was kept institutionalized for 30 years, until her death.

Now her memory has been revived. Most of her extant works — 70 sculptures plus drawings and etchings — have been assembled at the Rodin Museum in Paris for a major show (until June 11) that is attracting overflow crowds. "We've never seen anything like it," a museum aide says. "We have to turn people away on weekends. They come to see her work, but they really come because of what happened to her."

The show has also rekindled controversy about the magnitude of Rodin's artistic debt to her and about how he and her family treated her. A play and a biography about her, "Une Femme" by Anne Delbecq, portray Camille as a feminist before her time, a victim both of Rodin, who, in Delbecq's version, exploited her and then feared her, and of her family, which was scandalized by her. In rebuttal, the Claudel family's behavior is defended in a forthcoming collective biography by Paul Claudel's granddaughter, Rose-Marie Paris, and several psychiatrists and literary critics.

A defensive tone is also detectable at the Rodin Museum, which has never established the special room for Camille Claudel's work sought by Rodin himself. The show presents her art in the framework of her changing mental states, while minimizing her involvement with Rodin. But the show does acknowledge that some works signed by Rodin may have been executed by Camille.

Gazing at her emotional sculptures, many visitors start talking about her commitment. Under French law dating from 1848 and unchanged today, her family was able to certify her insane with a single official's assent. Her psychiatric dossier has never been made public but the diagnosis apparently was that she suffered from a dangerous persecution complex. Like T.S. Eliot's first wife — whose commitment by her husband in 1932 is the subject of the play "Tom and Viv" in London — Camille Claudel was never allowed an appeal, even when her letters indicated that her symptoms had abated with age.

If today's psychiatrists and more-liberal views of women would almost certainly spare Camille from the asylum, her plight remains contemporary: the public is fascinated with her 15-year love affair with Rodin, a romance that coincided with his sculpting of most of his masterpieces.

With Camille as muse, model and assistant, his sculpture acquired sensuous depth — for example in "The Kiss," a work showing remarkable similarities with an earlier statue by Claudel called "Abandon." She sculpted parts of Rodin's monumental works, including some figures in the bronze doors called "The Gates of Hell," and scholars wonder who actually produced some works. Rodin's "Galatea" — on display in the current show — is identical in inspiration to "Seated Girl," a work by Camille, because precise dating is impossible, no scholar can say which came first.

Of course, busy masters have always used disciples to help complete their works and sometimes there has been confusion over attribution — the painter Giorgione worked for Titian, for example, and many paintings attributed to Titian are now being reassigned to his protégé. Although Camille accused Rodin of stealing her work, few specific sculptures are named in her letters. What is certain is that the quality of Rodin's sculpture declined after she and he separated.

Camille's own work revolves around her relationship with Rodin. At first similar to Rodin's

Continued on page 8



"Abandon," by Claudel.



"The Kiss," by Rodin.

What Does Bach's Shoe Size or Love Life Tell Us About His B-Minor Mass?

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — Let us suppose, just for the sake of supposing, that tomorrow a large cache of previously unknown letters of J.S. Bach were to come to light, discovered by workmen excavating for an apartment building in Leipzig.

Suppose, however improbably, that most of the letters were of a highly personal, confessional nature and only marginally concerned with music. Might musical scholars, nevertheless, be expected to show some interest in examining these papers? Silly question. They would, of course, trample one another in the rush to be first, and justifiably so.

The musicological community's curiosity would be especially stimulated because almost all the surviving prose of Bach is businesslike stuff: arguments with clerical superiors, eulogies of potential patrons, plans for reforming the practice of church music, and the like.

Hardly any scholar writes about Bach without expressing some regret that so many details of his life have been buried by time. They assume, evidently, that knowing these details would help them in some way to understand more about Bach's music.

And yet there has always been a wing of the musicology profession that insists on the essential irrelevance of biography. Its extreme champions contend that the incidents of a composer's life cannot be shown to influence his music in any significant way, and that the proper study of musicologists can only be the composition, not the composer.

I hope this does not distort too much the position taken by Eric Werner, a musicologist (and biographer of Mendelssohn) who wrote to rebuke me recently for suggesting that Mahler's life and his music were so intertwined that neither could be considered without the other. I said I thought it likely that "the character of his works, with their feeble manner and drastic emotional swings, was largely determined by his St. Sebastian temperament and unstable mental state."

Werner rose against this heresy. If I believed that, he wrote, how could I explain "the Olympian joyfulness of Mozart's 'Così fan tutte,'" written at a time of total financial ruin, general lack of acknowledgment, and the break just before his death?

Well, in the first place, I am a little surprised that Werner would select "Così fan tutte" to illustrate his point. Of all Mozart operas, this might be the one most closely tied to his personal experience.

It does, of course, have its moments of "Olympian joyfulness," but it also is a reminder that Mozart had arrived at a painful point in his married life. He could sympathize with a da Ponte libretto that not only accepted but embraced the moral frailty of men and women. We know from his letters that Mozart worried a great deal about his wife's reputation, and possibly her fidelity. And there is reason to suspect that Constanze (wonderful name) had reason to worry about a husband who, as he grew older, certainly took to gambling and running around with questionable companions.

Knowing even a few such details of the composer's life, we are in a position to listen differently to "Così" than we otherwise might. We hear a strain of regret in the music, a vein of rueful cynicism running just beneath the happily bubbling surface. "Così" is only superficially a charming tale. It is a confession of lost innocence. And so, as any responsible coach or teacher will tell you, a singer who has studied Mozart's life as carefully as his notes has a better chance of getting to the heart of the music than one who treats the score as an abstract document.

Do I belabor the obvious? Perhaps. But Werner's position is one held by many musicologists who like to look on their profession as a branch of science comparable to mathematics or physics. In fact, in defending its purity, they take an ideological, almost theological, view of the subject.

"Musicology," Werner goes on, "does not deal with Beethoven's paramours, nor Handel's bouts with snuffles, nor with the sexual potency

of Bach, who sired 20 children. . . . Musicology deals with the history, the substance, the structures of an art which sometimes, but by no means always, reflects the psychic situation of the creative artist. It is by no means bound to intrude into his innermost and intimate privacy."

But, of course, musicology as it is actually practiced by most of Werner's professional colleagues does deal with all those things. It is only Werner's austere brand of musicology that does not.

You have only to look into any respected journal to see the details of composers' lives examined from every possible angle. The question of Beethoven's "paramours," for instance, has been a staple of Beethoven scholarship for more than a century. Handel's health problems — specifically, his blindness late in life — have hardly gone undocumented. Granted, the sexual potency of Bach has not been discussed much in musicological journals, but I suppose that is because his total issue is just about the only issue of Bach scholarship that has never been in dispute.

The point is, *pace* Werner, that it is ridiculous to attempt to exclude everything from musicology that one particular musicologist is not interested in. Denis Stevens, who takes a more ecumenical view in his "Musicology: A Practical Guide," illustrates again and again how the study of a composer's life can add to comprehension of his music.

Discussing Monteverdi's letters, he says that "it will be noticed at once that the flow of words not infrequently bears comparison with the best of his music. In many of the longer letters, there can be sensed the same white heat as from a creative crucible whose fusion of improvisation and formal discipline brought into being a tant masterpiece such as the 'Combattimento' or the chaconne 'Zefiro Torno.'"

And, Stevens goes on, "Apart from giving us a clear picture of the composer's personality, as it developed over the last 42 years of his life, the letters reveal sharply focused details of his professional career, in addition to colorful vignettes of some of the musicians and courtiers he knew and with whom he collaborated."

But why in the world would anyone want to know all those details about Monteverdi's life if they had no bearing on the music he created? Who would care to plow through Ernest Newman's multivolumed life of Wagner, or Cosima's interminable diaries, if not to learn more about the music? Why would we go back again and again to the voluminous Strauss-Hofmannsthal correspondence?

In some way, any reasonable person would agree, an artist's life and his art interlock and need to be considered as a whole phenomenon. Stevens quotes with approval the introduction to Edward Lockspeiser's "Music and Painting," which makes the point that present-day musical history "is largely based on the idea of technical analysis. This is not surprising since we live in a technological age. The humanistic approach seems to be overshadowed."

Stevens points out that "it is incomparably easier to write plausible analysis than to give the impression that musical criticism should belong to the sphere of humane letters." Similarly, it is easier and safer to restrict research in musical history to the accumulation of documents than to venture out into the dangerous waters of historiography.

But venture we must and venture we will. To some extent, the paucity of personal detail that has come down to us about composers of the comparatively distant past such as Bach has contributed to the idea that their music was composed by abstractions, not human beings. The "pure" musicologist, understandably, often tends to specialize in periods where biographical detail is scarce or nonexistent. Nothing obtrudes to disturb the peaceful gathering of factual shards and fossils. That is a useful and responsible occupation, good for what it is good for.

But there are other ways to approach the history of music. If you want to understand the music of Mahler, for one, you will get only so far by looking into the scores. At some point you will have to look into his life, and perhaps your own as well.

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'It's Caused Trouble,' Burgess Says Cheerily About '99 Best Books'

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Anthony Burgess has created the year's first literary stir with a paperback quickie of a list, called "Ninety-Nine Novels," grandly subtitled "The Best in English Since 1939" and modestly subtitled "A Personal Choice."

Why 99? Why the arbitrary period beginning with Henry Green's "Party Going" (1939) and ending with Norman Mailer's "Ancient Evenings" (1983)? Why such writers as Len Deighton ("Bomber"), Ian Fleming ("Goldfinger"), and Erica Jong ("How to Save Your Own Life")? Both Paul Theroux ("The Mosquito Coast") and his brother Alexander ("Darconville's Cat") in the same year (1981)?

Saul Bellow for "The Victim" and "Humboldt's Gift," but not "Herzog" or "Henderson the Rain King"? And why so many American authors anyway?

In Vienna for a weekend to promote the German translation of his novel "Earthly Powers" and to give an hour-long reading in English at Shakespeare & Co., Burgess comes to lunch bristling with ready answers. Having just cut his nose shaving with a "contoured razor designed to do everything but give you a shave," he orders soup and strudel and asks to see his interviewer's copy of "Ninety-Nine Novels," confessing:

"I haven't received one myself yet. I saw it at Shakespeare last night and kept peeking at the copies I signed, but didn't dare ask for one of my own. Such is my devotion to the German language and my very good translator [Wol-

gang Kregel] that I came here instead of going over to London to promote the '99 Best Books. Anyway, it seems to have promoted itself without me, doesn't you think?"

The confessional continues: "It's a silly, frivolous book. The idea was to get it written in two weeks and published in two months. I had most of the 99 books on my shelves. If not, I had already written brief articles about them, mostly for The Observer, that I could dig up in files, so it wasn't too big a job."

Having "with right modesty excluded myself from my list," Burgess explains away the arbitrary number 99: "The reader can decide on his own 100th. He may even choose one of my own novels."

"Ninety-Nine Novels" (London: Allison & Busby; New York: Summit Books) was a reac-

tion, "an answer, if you will, to the official list brought out by the British Book Marketing Board, which chose the 13 best books since the war. They had a kind of committee of, I thought, not very well-qualified persons."

Burgess — a pub intellectual who has been depicted as "eating and drinking the way he writes: with indiscriminate pleasure" — lights a cigar before expounding on culture-by-committee:

"And their choices were absolutely ridiculous! But what annoyed me was this damned British parochialism that shoves in someone like Elizabeth Taylor — not the famous actress, but the comparatively unknown writer — because Elizabeth Jane Howard likes her, and they leave out books like Ralph Ellison's 'Invisible Man' and Mailer's 'The Naked and the Dead' and Thomas Pynchon. Even the committee had to agree that some major books are coming from America. But what's damnable is that taxpayers' money is going into the promotion of books like 'The Catcher in the Rye' or 'Herzog,' which don't need the British taxpayer; I think they and 'Lolita' were the only three American books."

(The Ellison and Mailer novels are on Burgess's list, as are Pynchon's "Gravity's Rainbow" and J.D. Salinger's "Catcher in the Rye." In "Ninety-Nine Novels," Vladimir Nabokov is represented by "Invitation to a Beheading" and "The Defense," but not by "Invitation.")

The official British list, Burgess insists, was "so bloody stupid that I said: 'RRRright! Let's take a long look at this and do it a little more seriously.'" He casts his vision back farther than the committee did: "To 1939, because you can't leave out a book like 'Finnegans Wake,' which was published that year."

Summing up his feelings about his book, the 67-year-old Burgess says: "I'm glad to hear it's caused trouble in London. I hoped it would."

Among those it has upset is Graham Greene, who "turned up in London for the lunch they gave for the 13 best novels," Burgess says. "I was invited, too, but didn't turn up. Graham mentioned my book and said that Burgess is an avid reader, but totally indiscriminating."

His disagreement with Greene, both Burgess and his wife remark at different times, dates from when Burgess "did an interview with him for The Observer some years ago and later he said: 'Burgess put words into my mouth that I



Anthony Burgess.

had to look up in the dictionary." Burgess savors Greene's sally and concludes: "Clever, but not worthy of a friend."

Other complaints about "Ninety-Nine Novels" were in a higher key, says Burgess. "They came from British reviewers for my trying to take a bigger stance. I've always admired the American novel and probably given it more

space than most British critics would like. And I brought in American novels that no one in Britain knows: not just Alexander Theroux's 'Darconville's Cat,' which is mad, erudite, word-drunk, Rabelaisian, Joycean, Stuegan, but Walker Percy ('The Last Gentleman') and

Continued on page 9

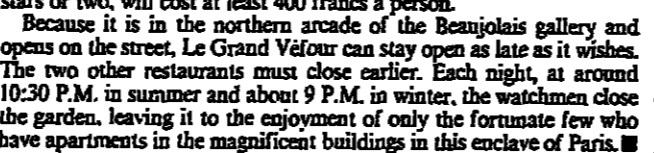
Burgess's Choice, 1939-83

- 1939 Party: Henry Green. After Many a Summer Dies the Swan: Aldous Huxley. Finnegans Wake: James Joyce. At Swim-Two-Birds: Flann O'Brien.
- 1940 The Power and the Glory: Graham Greene. For Whom the Bell Tolls: Ernest Hemingway. Strangers and Brothers [to 1970]: C. P. Snow.
- 1941 The Aerolite: Rex Warner.
- 1944 The Horse's Mouth: Joyce Kilmer. The Razor's Edge: W. Somerset Maugham.
- 1945 Bridehead: Reverend Evelyn Waugh.
- 1946 Titus Grov: Mervyn Peake.
- 1947 The Victim: Saul Bellow. Under the Volcano: Malcolm Lowry.
- 1948 The Heart of the Matter: Graham Greene. The Naked and the Dead: Norman Mailer. No Highway: Nevill St. John.
- 1949 The Heat of the Day: Elizabeth Bowen. Age and Essence: Aldous Huxley. Nineteen Eighty-four: George Orwell. The Body: William S. Burroughs.
- 1950 Scenes from Provincial Life: William Cooper. The Dreamcatcher: Budd Schulberg.
- 1951 A Dance to the Music of Time [to 1975]: Anthony Powell. The Catcher in the Rye: J. D. Salinger. A Chronicle of Ancient Sunlight [to 1980]: Henry Williamson. The Caine Murders: Herman Wouk.
- 1952 Invisible Man: Ralph Ellison. The Old Man and the Sea: Ernest Hemingway. Wise Blood: Flannery O'Connor. Sword of Honor [to 1961]: Evelyn Waugh.
- 1953 The Long Goodbye: Raymond Chandler. The Graveyard Book: Mary McCarthy.
- 1954 Lucky Jim: Kingsley Amis.
- 1957 Room at the Top: John Bruneau. The Alexander Quartet [to 1980]: Lawrence Sanders. The London Novel [to 1980]: Colin MacInnes. The Assassins: Bernard Malamud.
- 1958 The Bell Iris: Murdoch. Saturday Night and Sunday Morning: Alan Sillitoe. The Once and Future King: T. H. White.
- 1959 The Mission: William Faulkner. Goldfinger: Ian Fleming.
- 1960 Facial Justice: L. P. Hartley. The Bellows Trilogy [to 1965]: Oliva Manning.
- 1961 The Mighty and Their Fall: Ivy Compton-Burnett. Catch-22: Joseph Heller. The Fox in the Hat: Richard Hughes. Riders in the Chariot: Patrick White. The Old Man and the Sea: Ernest Hemingway.
- 1962 Another Country: James Baldwin. An Error of Judgment: Patsia Jansford. Johnson, Island: Aldous Huxley. The Golden Notebook: Doris Lessing. Pale Fire: Vladimir Nabokov.
- 1963 The Girls of Slender Means: Muriel Spark.
- 1964 The Sparrow: William Golding. Beethoven: William Byrd. A Single Man: Christopher Isherwood. The Defense: Vladimir Nabokov. Late Call: Angus Wilson.
- 1965 The Lockwood Concern: John O'Hara. Cocksure: Murdoch. Richier: The Mandelbaum Gate: Muriel Spark.
- 1966 A Man of the People: Chinua Achebe. The

- Anti-Death League: Kingsley Amis. Giles Goat-Boy: John Barth. The Late Bourgeois World: Nadine Gordimer. The Last Gentleman: Walker Percy.
- 1967 The Vendor of Sweets: R. K. Narayan.
- 1968 The Image Men: J. S. Priestley. Pavane: Keith Roberts.
- 1969 The French Lieutenant's Woman: John Fowles. Portmyn's Complaint: Philip Roth.
- 1970 Bomber: Len Deighton.
- 1973 Sweet Dreams: Michael Frayn. Gravity's Rainbow: Thomas Pynchon.
- 1975 Humboldt's Gift: Saul Bellow. The History Man: Malcolm Bradbury.
- 1976 The Doctor's Wife: Brian Moore. Faldstaf: Robert Nye.
- 1977 How to Save Your Own Life: Erica Jong. Everwell Companions: James Plunkett. Stayway On: Paul Scott.
- 1978 The Coup: John Updike.
- 1979 The Unlabeled Dream Company: J. G. Ballard. Dancer's Lives: Bernard Malamud. A Bend in the River: V. S. Naipaul. Sophie's Choice: William Styron.
- 1980 Life in the West: Brian Aldiss. Riddley Walker: Russell Hoban. How Far Can You Go? David Lodge. A Confederacy of Dunces: John Kennedy Toole.
- 1981 Lovers: Alexander Gray. Darconville's Cat: Alexander Theroux. The Mosquito Coast: Paul Theroux. Crabtree: Gore Vidal.
- 1982 The Rebel Angels: Robertson Davies.
- 1983 Ancient Evenings: Norman Mailer.

Peace in the Heart of Paris

For many years, the Palais Royal slept quietly; its shops empty, the garden gone to seed, the great fountain dry and filled with trash. Just before World War II, two of its best-known residents, Jean Cocteau and Colette, joined others in forming the Association of the Friends of the Garden of the Palais Royal. Under the group's auspices, the magnificent garden has, bit by bit, been restored. There is still much work to do, but trees have been planted and the fountains play in the long Paris twilight.



The Best of Burgess *Continued from page 7*

Anthony Burgess's life story has the makings of 99 novels in itself. A Briton who lives in Monaco, a musician of some eminence and considerable erudition, he saw his literary career flower after a death sentence in the late 1950s. After a decade of impoverished school-teaching in Banbury, Malaya and Borneo, he collapsed in a classroom and was flown back to England, where doctors diagnosed a brain tu-

The most shocking scene in "A Clockwork Orange," an assault on a writer and his wife, reflects the tragedy of Burgess's first marriage. During World War II, when he was a soldier stationed on Gibraltar, his Welsh wife, Llewella, was working long hours in London at the Ministry of War Transport. Leaving work one midnight, she was, in Burgess's words, "set upon by four American GIs who took her purse and tried to take her wedding ring off. She screamed and they started hitting her. She

Staring into his beer schooner, Burgess expresses his only regret about "Ninety-Nine Novels" — the one that got away.

"I know there'll be others, but right now there's a British woman writer called A.S. Byatt. She's the sister of Margaret Drabble; I didn't put Margaret Drabble in, either. I started to read Mrs. Byatt's books and I thought, 'My God! This is writing!' and I was rather upset that I didn't put in a book called *The Virgin in the Garden*," which I thought was a masterpiece." ■

Italian, With a German Accent

Are there many towns of population surpassing 100,000 that include vineyards within their confines and four or five medieval castles? And how many towns have the charms of containing a Dantesstrasse as well as a Via Goethe? (All street names are bilingual.) Moreover, three funiculars take visitors straight from the city into the Alps in a matter of minutes.

One of the main downtown streets, Lanbengasse (Via dei Portici), is a street of medieval arcades under which, in houses dating mainly from the 16th and 17th centuries that replaced earlier wooden buildings, modern shops display a variety of wares that attest to the continuing prosperity of this mercantile town. A walk up Lanbengasse leads to the richly and

include *Schwarzkräpfen*, fist-size ravioli filled with spinach and smothered in melted butter and grated parmesan cheese, or *Spinatzpatzen*, spinach-filled gnocchi in a sauce made of cream, ham and cheese. The main course might well be a goulash or a *ballito misto*, an Italian assortment of boiled beef, chicken, tongue or other meats. Even if one has a carafe of local wine, 16,000 lire (about \$10) a person ought to cover the bill.

The next castle, Klebenstein or San Antonio, stands picturesquely at the end of the promenade, past the San Antonio bridge. It is a family property and not open to visitors. Keep going toward the castle, which towers on the rock ahead, even if the going gets a bit steep. Runkelstein (Roncolo) Castle is worth it, and the steep part takes only about five minutes.

About an hour north of the city by super-highway lies Brixen (Bressanone), one of the few towns anywhere that is not only beautiful for itself and its surroundings but also has a hotel, the Elephant, that I would visit just for the experience.

Trains reach Brixen from Bolzano in about an hour and are preferable to the bus, which offers only highway vistas. ■

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The Best of Burgess

Continued from page 7

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Moving Day for Malaysian Elephants

Lieutenant Andenan Abdul Rahman, who is leading about 40 soldiers from the 2nd Engineering Squadron in the rescue mission, says they have built a 10-meter-by-12-meter raft out of planks and 217 empty oil drums.

Malaysia's elephants, estimated to number 200, are generally a smaller breed than their African counterparts. To prevent their extinction, the hunting of elephants is forbidden here.

The Associated Press

**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street!**

(Continued from Page 6)

[illegible]**March 22****NASDAQ National Market Prices**

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	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47	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
48	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
49	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
50	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
51	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
52	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
53	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
54	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
55	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
56	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
57	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
58	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
59	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
60	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
61	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
62	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
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96	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
97	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
98	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
99	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44
100	IC ind	2.36	5.3	72	42	44	44	44	44

[illegible]

a dividend also extra(s) *vi* — annual rate of dividend plus
 stock dividend, *c* — liquidating dividend, *cd* — called, *d* —
 dividend, *div* — dividend, *dividend* *vi* — dividend, *div* 12
 months, *g* — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15%
 non-residence tax, *i* — dividend declared after split-up or
 stock dividend, *nc* — no action taken at latest dividend meeting, *n* — dividend
 declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with divi-
 dend in arrears, *o* — ordinary dividend, *o* — ordinary, *o* —
 we range began with this year's dividend, *o* — real divi-
 dend, *pre* — price-earnings ratio, *r* — dividend declared
 after stock split, *r* — dividend, *r* — dividend, *r* — dividend
 dividend begins with date of split, *sh* — new, *sh* — divi-
 dend, *sh* — dividend, *sh* — dividend, *sh* — dividend, *sh* —
 split at an ex-dividend or ex-distribution date, *sh* — sales
 value, *tr* — trading halted, *vi* — in bankruptcy or receivership
 or in liquidation, *vi* — dividend, *vi* — dividend, *vi* —
 assumed by such companies, *vi* — when distributed, *vi* —
 when issued, *vi* — with warrants, *x* — ex-dividend or ex-
 distribution, *x* — dividend, *x* — dividend, *x* — dividend,
 dividend and sales in full, *vi* — yield, *z* — sales in full,

12h	LeorPt	2.87	9	72	279	23%	23%	23%	36%	20%	MurroP	1.00	2.8	10	256	36%	35%	35%
25h	LeorSp pt	2.80	11.3	30	25%	25%	25%	31%	28%	MurroO	1.20	5.4	6	14	22%	22%	22%	
31h	LeorSp	1.60	4.0	9	412	40%	40%	40%	13%	11%	MurroM	1.44e11.8			30	12%	12%	12%
31h	LswyTr	1.50	4.5	11	86	33%	33%	33%	17%	11	MversL			38	40	15%	14%	15%

F.P.S. Financial Planning Service bv
Kaizerstraat 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex 18536

2 1/2% MMDU	2.84	8.5	7	46	28%	28 1/2%	28 1/2%	+ 1/4%
2 1/2% NonPn	2.86	9.9	7	145	28%	28 1/2%	28 1/2%	+ 1/4%
2 1/2% MON5I	1.80	11.1		57	16 1/2%	16 1/2%	16 1/2%	
7 1/2% MONY	.80	9.7	9	85	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	+ 1/4%

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and Canadian interests.

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SPORTS

With His Mentor Gone, Strawberry Must Bloom on His Own

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service



Darryl Strawberry limbers up at the Mets' camp in Florida.

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Almost every spring training brings with it one player with a special aura of possibility. This year, the man with that overburden of potential and the extra weight of pressure upon him is Darryl Strawberry, the slender 21-year-old right fielder of the New York Mets who was the National League Rookie of the Year last season.

In the recent past, players like Mark Fidrych, Fernando Valenzuela and Cal Ripken Jr. have drawn universal stares before their sophomore seasons because of some fascinating aspect of their rookie years. Now, it's Strawberry who's alone on the stage.

Most players, even at a young age, seem to have their potential defined by statistics. The old hands muse and say, "Might hit 30 home runs some day" or "Could win 20." A few phenoms, however, defy this swift categorization.

The scouts and general managers mutter their approval of Strawberry's scintillating swing but decline to offer any concrete opinion. They've been burned too often before in this chancy game of pre-

dicting greatness. Instead, they retreat behind gratingly clichéd yet evocative adjectives like "unleashed" and "awesome."

Strawberry is already exhausting the limits of conventional baseball vocabulary. One of his teammates, Keith Hernandez, who tied for the National League most valuable player award in 1979, says: "He has unbelievable raw power. He beats [Garry] Templeton as the most amazing rookie I've ever seen." Hernandez adds: "He reminds me of a young Willie McCovey. He's got that low-ball later [home run] swing. I was awed by some of the home runs he hit last season."

Strawberry has the euphonious name, the striking build, the cheerful face, the appealing cockiness and buoyant manner to set minds dreaming, especially the sort of minds that manufacture celebrities in New York City.

The much ballyhooed left-handed slugger also has some solid credentials. Last season, after batting .161 in his first 24 games and being benched for a week for lackadaisical play, Strawberry became as potent a hitter as the league possessed over the final four months.

Any baseball freak could build a fairy-tale future out of Strawberry's year-end

numbers: 26 homers and 74 runs batted in, in 420 at bats. His slugging percentage of .512 — the highest in the Mets' history — was perhaps the best indication of Strawberry's potential.

Despite all this, Strawberry seems acutely vulnerable to second-season failure. And for an odd reason.

Last summer, when Strawberry had a sour spring, Coach Jim Fregman made Strawberry his special project. Now, Fregman has gone to Chicago to manage the Cubs. No one misses him more than Strawberry.

"Basically, he was an uncle to me when things were really going badly," Strawberry says of the former Kansas City manager and Baltimore coach. "I turned around mostly because of Jimmy. He was special to me. He was a straight talker when I needed to hear some of that. He told me how great I could be if I just did one thing — work harder. He promised me that the more I put into it, the more I'd get out. He was always on me to get to the park earlier, to study the pitchers more, to think more. When a man takes that kind of time with you, it gives you confidence."

What Fregman feared was that Strawberry would be infected with the malaise of a lazy, losing team and that he would adopt

the habits of fading stars like Dave Kingman and George Foster. "I got all over Darryl, but he took it well," Fregman says recently. "I just let him know that talent wasn't enough and that I was going to stay on it because I cared about him."

"I was afraid that Fregman might be giving him too much too soon," recalls Hernandez. "But Darryl is an intelligent young man...."

"I tried to keep my advice to him simple," Hernandez says. "He was so worried about the curveball that he was freezing on fast balls right over the plate. I told him the same thing that Lou Brock told me years ago: 'Why go to the plate looking for your weaknesses? If you like fastballs, then sit on the fastball' — that is, wait for that one pitch."

Frey left Strawberry with several years' worth of tips and technique condensed into a few months.

First, he got the rookie to stop trying to pull every pitch. "Once he got me hitting the ball the other way, making solid contact on pitches on the outside corner, I felt like no pitcher could get me out," says Strawberry.

Next, Frey told Strawberry to stop swinging so much on pitches early in the

count. "Jimmy also taught me how to look for certain pitches in certain zones," says Strawberry. "Jimmy would tell me what to look for." Also, Frey taught him how to adjust his stance and to guess pitches before the pitchers made their own adjustments.

"Pretty soon," Strawberry says, "it was just little of me out there playing baseball."

What will this 21-year-old do now that his 50-year-old mentor has moved to Chicago?

The Mets believe Frey's departure will be immaterial. "Strawberry has shown the mental strength to put up with the strain of a rookie year in the Big Apple," says Hernandez.

This will probably be the season in which Strawberry takes his place near the top of his game. Gentleman like Dale Murphy and Cal Ripken, Andre Dawson and Eddie Murray, Robin Yount and Mike Schmidt may have to welcome another peer.

However, if Strawberry founders, no one should say that the sophomore jinx was his undoing.

Instead, just look for the man who wasn't there.

British Clubs Advance in European Cups

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — All six British soccer clubs have advanced to the semifinals after a remarkable night success.

The principal hero in Wednesday night's play was Bryan Robson, who scored two goals in Manchester United's 3-0 victory at home against Barcelona. Robson got a goal in each half and Frank Rostington also scored as United put out a 2-0 first-leg deficit and wanted to the semifinals of the Cup Winners' Cup.

There was speculation that Robson's performance, watched by fans from several foreign teams, might seal his transfer to an Italian

club at the end of the season. But the midfielder, who was mobbed by fans after the match, said, "There is a very good chance I will remain here next season."

Mark McGhee scored three goals as the defending Cup Winners' Cup champion, Aberdeen, advanced with a 3-0 victory over Ujpesti Dozsa of Hungary. The Hungarians had led after the first leg, 2-0, and Aberdeen required extra time Wednesday to pull ahead on aggregate.

McGhee scored in the 38th and 87th minutes, then completed the Scottish comeback with a goal four minutes into extra time.

Juventus, the star-studded Italian team from Turin, also advanced

with an unimpressive 1-0 home victory over Haka Valkeakosken of Finland, a repeat of the first-leg score. The French star Michel Platini was absent from the Juventus lineup with a sore knee.

Porto of Portugal, which eliminated Donetsk of the Soviet Union on a 4-3 aggregate, is the other survivor in the Cup Winners' Cup.

In the Champions' Cup, Liverpool gained a 4-1 away victory against Benfica of Portugal after winning the first leg, 1-0. Midfielder Ronnie Whelan put the English team ahead after nine minutes, and Craig Johnstone added a goal before halftime. Nene scored for Benfica after 74 minutes, but Liverpool

added goals in the last 10 minutes by Whelan and Ian Rush.

The Scottish champion, Dundee United, reached a European semifinal for the first time with a victory over Rapid Vienna in the Champions' Cup. United's narrow 1-0 home victory, combined with a 2-1 first-leg loss in Vienna, allowed the Scots to advance on away goals.

The Italian champion Roma, whose ground will be used for the Champions' Cup final in May, lost 2-1 to Dynamo Berlin in East Berlin but qualified for the semifinals on a 4-2 aggregate.

Dynamo Bucharest also reached the last four, disposing of Dinamo Minsk of the Soviet Union on a 2-1 aggregate.

In the UEFA Cup, Tottenham Hotspur and Nottingham Forest advanced at the expense of two Austrian sides, Austria Vienna and Sturm Graz.

Tottenham Hotspur fought to a 2-2 tie in Vienna for a 4-2 overall advantage. Alan Brazil scored for the English side in the 14th minute. After Herbert Prohaska scored for Austria with a 62nd-minute penalty, Orvaldo Andrade replied for Tottenham in the 82nd minute. The final goal was scored by Tibor Nyilasi with two minutes remaining.

Nottingham Forest, twice a winner of the Champions' Cup, needed an extra-time penalty goal by Colin Walsh to get past Sturm Graz with a 1-1 draw in Graz and a 2-1 overall advantage.



Liverpool players celebrate after Ronnie Whelan (5) scored the first goal against Benfica.

The UEFA titleholder, Anderlecht of Belgium, reached the semifinals on a 4-3 aggregate against Spartak Moscow. In the other quarterfinal, Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia eliminated Sparta Prague on a 2-1 overall score.

The semifinal draw for all three competitions will be made Friday in Geneva. (AP, UPI)

Arrests in Vienna

Twenty-four Tottenham Hotspur fans and nine Austrians were arrested in Vienna after Wednesday's UEFA Cup match, police said Thursday.

The British fans shoplifted goods from stores, smeared buses with slogans, beat passers-by with little provocation, smashed windows and wrecked bars, police said.



Katarina Witt on her way to the world women's singles title.

Witt Wins Gold Medal In World Figure Skating

United Press International

OTTAWA — Katarina Witt of East Germany, the Olympic champion, delivered a compelling performance to win the gold medal in women's singles at the World Figure Skating Championships.

Anna Kondrashova of the Soviet Union finished second, and Elaine Zayak of the United States was third.

Witt, a clear winner in both the compulsory and the short program, completed her sweep of the three disciplines Wednesday night with an enchanting free routine. It included a perfect execution of a difficult double lutz and triple toe loop.

The 18-year-old earned four marks of 5.9 for artistic interpretation and five 5.8s. The world title was the first for the two-time European champion, who placed fourth at last year's world event and was runner-up the year before.

"I came here to win the gold medal because I was the Olympic champion," she said after her victory. "I wanted to win here, too. I was not surprised."

Witt will not get a well-deserved rest for a while. "I'll do the exhibition tour and then have some days off for rest," she said. "For the next year, I'll skate, and I want to win the worlds again."

Kondrashova, the Soviet champion who finished fifth at the Olympics, earned marks ranging from 5.3 to 5.7 for technical merit and 5.4 to 5.8 for artistic impression. The crowd felt the scores were too high and roundly booed them. Zayak, who was the 1982 world

champion but finished a disappointing sixth at the Olympics, pulled up from sixth overall after the short program by placing second to Witt in the long portion. The 18-year-old American presented an intricately woven routine, bolstered by a triple toe and double loop combination in what was likely her last amateur event.

After her disappointment at Sarajevo, Zayak's medal here provided a measure of redemption. "I wanted to come back as a fighter," she said. "I think I showed everyone that I could do it again."

Kira Ivanova of the Soviet Union, the Olympic bronze medalist, was third entering the long program but dropped to fourth overall after failing to execute a double axel and a triple lutz.

The Olympic silver medalist, Rosalynn Summers of the United States, passed up the Ottawa event.

6.0s for Torvill and Dean

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Britain's Olympic champions, received three perfect marks of 6.0 for their Westminister Waltz as the ice dancing competition began Thursday with the compulsory. The perfect scores marked the first 6.0s in a compulsory event awarded at the world championships. The couple earned three perfect marks for the same dance at the Olympics last month.

Judges from Hungary, Britain and Switzerland awarded the perfect marks. Five judges, including the American judge, gave them 5.9s, and their low mark was a 5.8 from the Canadian judge.

Virginia Begins Post-Sampson Era With Success

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If this season accomplished anything at the University of Virginia, it is the renaissance of its winning basketball tradition under Coach Terry Holland. The 7-foot-4 all-American center graduated last spring, and there were fewer national television appearances, and the recognition is nearly as great. Still, the season began a solid season for Virginia against an excellent schedule,

said Holland, whose team was facing Syracuse on Thursday night in Atlanta in the NCAA East regional semifinals.

Holland took over as coach at Virginia in 1974 and has a 212-94 record there. In Sampson's four-year college career, from the 1979-80 season through 1982-83, the Cavaliers won 112 games — a total unmatched by any college team during those years.

This season's 19-11 squad, the first Virginia team in four years to win fewer than 24 games, was invited to the NCAA tournament despite losing its last regular-season game to Maryland and then losing again in the first round of the At-

lantic Coast Conference tournament to Wake Forest.

The Cavaliers finished at 6-8 in the ACC, tied for fifth place with Georgia Tech.

"Our goal at the beginning of the season was to reach the tournament," Holland said. "Now we'll just have to see if we have enough left now that we're in the tournament."

Virginia has made life difficult for opposing teams' scouts. In the last three months, Holland has used nine different starting lineups. Some of the changes, like putting Olden Polynice, a freshman, at center in place of Kenton Edelin, a senior — and Ricky Stokes at

guard in place of Othell Wilson — were made because of injuries.

But most of the juggling was designed to get the offense going during scoring droughts and to stiffen the defense when opponents were scoring easily.

"A lot of teams are like that, but this one is like that perhaps even more than others," Holland said. "With Sampson anchoring both ends of the court, there was no real need to put defensive players in and offensive players in. Now we play a lot of different combinations trying to get as close to an all-purpose lineup as possible."

Last season, Sampson averaged 19.1 points and 11.7 rebounds per game. He blocked 103 shots and altered countless hundreds more. But as his teammates have discovered, Sampson's value extended beyond statistics.

Tim Mullen learned that he could no longer thrive as a 6-5 small forward with a good jump shot and switched to guard. Edelin, who suffered a shattered cheekbone early in the year, discovered that playing center in reserve is one thing, playing it regularly is something else. Edelin is now a forward.

Despite the loss of Sampson and all the changes, Holland says this season has been easier on him.

"I don't want to prepare for us as hard as we did before," Holland said. "We don't get gimmick defenses anymore. It used to be that we never knew what a team would do — Notre Dame would even hold the ball. Now they just play their normal defense."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	51	27	.652
Yut	42	35	.543
Atlanta	37	40	.479
Washington	31	46	.403
Charlotte	26	51	.339
Orlando	25	52	.326
Indiana	24	53	.316
Chicago	23	54	.303
San Antonio	22	55	.293
Phoenix	21	56	.273
Portland	20	57	.263
Utah	19	58	.253
Los Angeles	18	59	.233
Golden State	17	60	.223
San Diego	16	61	.213
Memphis	15	62	.203
San Jose	14	63	.193
Seattle	13	64	.183
Denver	12	65	.153
Minnesota	11	66	.143
St. Louis	10	67	.133
San Francisco	9	68	.123
Los Angeles	8	69	.113
Phoenix	7	70	.103
Portland	6	71	.093
Utah	5	72	.083
San Antonio	4	73	.073
Golden State	3	74	.063
San Diego	2	75	.053
Memphis	1	76	.043
San Jose	0	77	.033
Seattle	0	78	.023
Denver	0	79	.013
Minnesota	0	80	.003
St. Louis	0	81	.000
San Francisco	0	82	.000
Los Angeles	0	83	.000
Phoenix	0	84	.000
Portland	0	85	.000
Utah	0	86	.000
San Antonio	0	87	.000
Golden State	0	88	.000
San Diego	0	89	.000
Memphis	0	90	.000
San Jose	0	91	.000
Seattle	0	92	.000
Denver	0	93	.000
Minnesota	0	94	.000
St. Louis	0	95	.000
San Francisco	0	96	.000
Los Angeles	0	97	.000
Phoenix	0	98	.000
Portland	0	99	.000
Utah	0	100	.000

Transition

BASEBALL			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	51	27	.652
Los Angeles	42	35	.543
Atlanta	37	40	.479
Washington	31	46	.403
Charlotte	26	51	.339
Orlando	25	52	.326
Indiana	24	53	.316
Chicago	23	54	.303
San Antonio	22	55	.293
Phoenix	21	56	.273
Portland	20	57	.263
Utah	19	58	.253
Los Angeles	18	59	.233
Golden State	17	60	.223
San Diego	16	61	.213
Memphis	15	62	.203
San Jose	14	63	.193
Seattle	13	64	.183
Denver	12	65	.153
Minnesota	11	66	.143
St. Louis	10	67	.133
San Francisco	9	68	.123
Los Angeles	8	69	.113
Phoenix	7	70	.103
Portland	6	71	.093
Utah	5	72	.083
San Antonio	4	73	.073
Golden State	3	74	.063
San Diego	2	75	.053
Memphis	1	76	.043
San Jose	0	77	.033
Seattle	0	78	.023
Denver	0	79	.013
Minnesota	0	80	.003
St. Louis	0	81	.000
San Francisco	0	82	.000
Los Angeles	0	83	.000
Phoenix	0	84	.000
Portland	0	85	.000
Utah	0	86	.000
San Antonio	0	87	.000
Golden State	0	88	.000
San Diego	0	89	.000
Memphis	0	90	.000
San Jose	0	91	.000
Seattle	0	92	.000
Denver	0	93	.000
Minnesota	0	94	.000
St. Louis	0	95	.000
San Francisco	0	96	.000
Los Angeles	0	97	.000
Phoenix	0	98	.000
Portland	0	99	.000
Utah	0	100	.000

NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	51	27	.652
Los Angeles	42	35	.543
Atlanta	37	40	.479
Washington	31	46	.403
Charlotte	26	51	.339
Orlando	25	52	.326
Indiana	24	53	.316
Chicago	23	54	.303
San Antonio	22	55	.293
Phoenix	21	56	.273
Portland	20	57	.263
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Golden State	3	74	.063
San Diego	2	75	.053
Memphis	1	76	.043
San Jose	0	77	.033
Seattle	0	78	.023
Denver	0	79	.013
Minnesota	0	80	.003
St. Louis	0	81	.000
San Francisco	0	82	.000
Los Angeles	0	83	.000
Phoenix	0	84	.000
Portland	0	85	.000
Utah	0	86	.000
San Antonio	0	87	.000
Golden State	0	88	.000
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Minnesota	0	94	.000
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San Francisco	0	96	.000
Los Angeles	0	97	.000
Phoenix	0	98	.000
Portland	0	99	.000
Utah	0	100	.000

Exhibition Baseball

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"Teams don't prepare for us as they did before," Holland said. "We don't see gimmick defenses anymore. It used to be that we never knew what a team would do — Notre Dame would even hold the ball. Now they just play their normal defense."

Exhibition Baseball

Wednesday's Games

Oakland 12, St. Louis 10
New York 10, New York (AL) 4
Los Angeles 10, Philadelphia 3
Los Angeles 12, Toronto 9
Boston City (NL) 5, Chicago (AL) (NL) 4
New York City (NL) 5, New York City (NL) 1
San Francisco 10, San Diego 8
San Francisco 10, Chicago (NL) 3
Philadelphia 20, Cleveland 10
Los Angeles 10, Seattle (NL) 4
Seattle (NL) 16, Arizona State 2
Detroit 5, Detroit 4

OBSERVER

Laboring on Fantasies

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Look, I'm not ashamed to admit it. I've spent a lifetime struggling to be like most people, and a lot of the time it's been hard work, but it was worth it because I knew that when other people were asked about me the answer would be, "Oh, he's nothing special — just like most people." You will understand, then, why I was appalled by the recent news in The New York Times that most people have seven or eight sexual fantasies every day.

At the upper end of the scale were people who had 40 per day. No wonder American productivity is approaching zero. Until then I had thought the reason nobody answered the phone in the afternoon was that the whole country was sleeping off its after-lunch hang-over.

On the day these statistics were published, at least three days had passed since I had had a sexual fantasy, and while the study showed that there were indeed some people who had none per day, I was clearly far below the norm. Naturally, I decided to try moving up to the seven-or-eight-per-day average. Never one to flinch from drudgery, I started rising an hour earlier, thinking I could fit in at least two good fantasies before breakfast.

Have you ever tried wallowing in thoughts of carnal excess while scratching an unshaven jaw, yawning and watching a publicity-starved author discuss "parenting" with Bryant Gumbel? After four mornings, all I had to show were black circles around the eyes and one-and-a-half fantasies so uninspired that I won't bore you with their content.

Discreetly, I consulted friends. When did they find time to do their fantasizing? Most blushed and pretended they hadn't heard me right, but a young man — clearly in the 40-per-day category — said, "Find time? Man, I can't find time for anything else."

Most who dodged the question, I suspect, were having their fantasies on company time and didn't want to admit they were shortchanging the boss. I began trying this myself. Results were not bad at first.

By telling the switchboard operator I was in conference and not to be disturbed, I could, while pretending to study a batch of office memorandums, spend an uninterrupted 30 minutes in a moderately amusing sexual fantasy.

In this way I got my average up to one per day. Obviously, devoting 30 minutes to a single fantasy was inefficient. If I cut each fantasy down to four minutes, I could get seven and a half per day, exactly like most people.

Of course, this tight schedule required an agenda prepared in advance, with seven and a half ideas for fantasies all ready at my finger tips the minute the half-hour began.

I will be frank. I hated the four-minute fantasy. It was too short. There was no room to maneuver in no space to create complications. In fact, it had all the defects of writing a newspaper column.

Moreover, accustomed to writing newspaper columns, I couldn't force myself to repeat the same fantasy. Whereas people will listen to the same song repeatedly for 40 years and still applaud, a columnist who repeats his material will be booed out of the business.

If I had been a songwriter, I would have been psychologically capable of having the same fantasy seven and a half times a day seven times a week. As a newspaper columnist, I was constitutionally incapable of the repetition and, so, needed 52½ new ideas every week simply to be like most people.

When desperate for new column ideas I call friends, relatives, colleagues, asking, "Do you have a good column idea?" It was only natural, then, that I started phoning friends, relatives and colleagues to ask, "Do you have a good idea for a sexual fantasy?"

Though amused at first, these people soon spoke discreetly to loved ones very close to me. They, in turn, urged me to take a vacation. While doing so with a friend while in psychiatry, I was brought back to reality. "If you were a songwriter," he explained, "having the same fantasy seven and a half times a day would be the norm. As a newspaper columnist, having not a single idea for months at a time makes you perfectly normal."

New York Times Service

By Phil McCombs

WASHINGTON — Stealing and raping are exciting, and criminals commit crimes because they like to, says Stanton E. Samenow, a psychologist who is a strong voice in a growing "psychiatry of responsibility." Samenow is becoming something of a celebrity with his new book, "Inside the Criminal Mind," in which he declares firmly: "Criminals cause crime — not bad neighborhoods, inadequate parents, television, schools, drugs, or unemployment."

Freud, the man with an excuse for everything is dead. And criminals, says the author, know the difference between good and evil and prefer evil.

"A gun-toting, uneducated criminal off the streets of southeast Washington, D.C., and a crooked Georgetown business executive... regard the world as a chessboard over which they have total control," he writes. "and they perceive people as pawns to be pushed around at will. Trust, love, loyalty, and teamwork are incompatible with their way of life."

If evil is a savage enigma, trying to be good and to live a responsible life can be difficult. But Samenow's 15 years of working in prisons, clinics and halfway houses has convinced him that criminals can be persuaded to confront the reality of their lives, and to choose to lead different, better ones.

Once, after he'd outlined his views in a lecture to a group of corrections and mental health workers, a clergyman in the audience came up and said, "This is so old, it's new."

Samenow, 42, an intense man who seems comfortable in his starched white shirt, blue blazer and striped tie, rocks in a swivel chair in his office in Alexandria, Virginia, arms waving, voice soaring at a high pitch.

It's hard getting people to understand, he says. Criminals are truly different from ordinary, responsible people.

For example, he says, there was a newspaper interviewer the other day, and when he told her the typical criminal "expects the world to go his way and expects immediate service and all this kind of thing," she said, "Well, this is the idea of criminals as victims has been widely held since the late 19th century. Now, at a time

sounds like the man I was married to." She said I was making 90 percent of the male population criminals."

He shakes his head. "It's a matter of degree, and we're talking about a person whose entire way of life is predicated upon the view that the world is there to suit him... and when things do not go as he wants, he will take matters into his own hands, caring not who he injures, and running amok of the law repeatedly."

"If somebody had told me all this stuff 124 years ago, I would have said, 'Bunk.' I didn't believe a bit of it. I was totally in the deterministic mold, the Freudian perspective. Now I am just 180 degrees the other way, and I've had to be convinced that it's... Who wants to believe that it's a very grim picture, a very chilling picture."

The typical criminal, he says, commits hundreds of crimes, his mental life a rich dreamscape of deceptions. While anyone may fantasize about crime, the criminal can't pass a store without thinking of robbing it, and he frequently follows through, often drinking or taking narcotics to overcome inhibitions and shut out fear and remorse. Manipulative and arrogant, he never thinks he will be caught. He goes responsible people as dullards.

With a criminal, says Samenow, the last thing you want to do is build self-esteem. He's already got plenty. "People have taken offense at my saying it is explaining criminal behavior. Freud never worked with criminals, and Freud never really purported to explain criminal behavior," he says.

Criminals love the Freudian approach, Samenow adds. They learn to fool the psychiatrists [by playing] the psychiatric game. By taking the position that the criminal is a victim, society has provided him with excuses [and] supported his contention that he is not to blame."

The idea of criminals as victims has been widely held since the late 19th century. Now, at a time

Crime

Lawbreakers Are Responsible, Not Society, Maintains U. S. Psychologist Stanton Samenow



Psychologist Samenow: "A very chilling picture."

when there is little public sympathy for criminals and voices are raised in favor of tougher sentencing, the experts seem to offer little hope for reforming criminals.

Samenow says he knows how. A native Washingtonian, Samenow, 42, worked with the late Dr. Samuel Yochelson to publish "The Criminal Personality" in 1977-78. Based on research in the wards for the criminally insane at St. Elizabeths Hospital, the two-volume work has come to be regarded as a classic.

Samenow had gone to work for Yochelson at St. Elizabeths in 1970 when he was fresh out of graduate school with his degree in clinical psychology. Yochelson, a classical Freudian, had begun his work at the hospital by probing the psyches of the inmates — judged by the legal system to be criminally insane — to discover what forces had shaped them. The theory was that exposing these forces would effect a cure.

But gradually Yochelson and Samenow's cases often come

his young protégé realized it wasn't working. They came to view the inmates not as sick, but as brilliant manipulators of the legal and psychiatric systems. The criminals, as Yochelson and Samenow came to call them, didn't reform under therapy. They did, however, learn.

"Dr. Yochelson treated rapists using psychoanalytic concepts and techniques," recalls Samenow, "and what he found was, he then had rapists with psychiatric insight."

Yochelson and Samenow developed a method for changing criminals into responsible citizens, and Samenow has been using it in his private practice since he left St. Elizabeths in 1978. During that time, he says, a third of the 100 hard-core but nonviolent criminals he has treated have straightened out. Measuring recidivism is an imperfect art, but Samenow says this is a good success rate.

Samenow's cases often come

PEOPLE

Yoko Ono Breaks Earth For 'Strawberry Fields'

Yoko Ono, accompanied by John Lennon's two sons, Sean and Julian, pushed a gold shovel into the rain-soaked earth in Central Park in New York Wednesday to break ground for Strawberry Fields, a four-acre patch of land in honor of Lennon that will feature 25,000 strawberry plants. Lennon was shot to death on Dec. 8, 1980, by Mark David Chapman. The 25-acre Strawberry Fields, named for one of the Beatles' biggest hits, should be completed by this time next year. Ono, 51, is donating \$1 million for landscaping and other work, and for upkeep.

Barbara Streisand, was named commander of arts and letters Wednesday night at a champagne reception hosted by Jack Lang, the French culture minister. The ceremony ended a week of public appearances in Paris for the promotion of "Yentl," the film Streisand directed, produced and played the leading role. The film depicts the story of a young girl who disguises herself as a boy in order to study the Jewish Torah. James Herriot, perhaps the world's most famous veterinarian, Wednesday received the first individual award from the British Tourist Authority in London. Herriot, author of best-selling books about his life as a Yorkshire vet, received the award in his proper name, Alfred Wight. "He has entertained millions and has done much to bring a greater awareness of Yorkshire throughout the world," the BTA said. Herriot has stopped writing but still practices as a vet, and says these days his visitors number "60 to 80 tourists upwards, every day. As the dogs and cats flow out, the tourists flow in. I never dreamed for a moment when I began telling people about Yorkshire that they would come to see it." The Los Angeles Urban League honored jazz vocalist Ella Fitzgerald, who became the first woman ever to receive the group's annual Whitney M. Young Jr. Award. Fitzgerald, who has won 11 Grammy awards during her more than 40-year singing career, was honored "for her outstanding contributions towards the improvement of racial equality." The award is named for Whitney M. Young Jr., the former Urban League executive director who died in a boating accident in 1971.

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